

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On Dec. 30, 1880, at Ottawa, Canada, the wife of the Hon. O. H. Lambart, of a son.
On the 21st inst., at Brodie Castle, N.B., the Lady Eleanor Brodie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at New Orleans, Arthur Conyers Baker, of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, seventh son of the late Colonel George Baker, of Bath, to Mary Abercomby Clayton, daughter of the late John Clayton, M.D., of Banff, N.B.

On the 20th inst., at Hanslope, by the Rev. J. FitzGerald, Vicar of Camden Town, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Fraser and the Vicar of the parish, William Martin Cunningham, of St. Petersburg, son of the late Charles Cunningham, Esq., of Greenock, to Caroline Emily, youngest daughter of the late Reginald R. Walpole, Esq., of Hanslope Lodge, Bucks.

On the 18th inst., at the Church of St. Nicholas, Cork, Joseph Edward Henry, eldest son of Henry Leeds, Esq., Lahore, India, and grandson of the late Sir Joseph Leeds, Bart., to Elizabeth Massey (Lillie), youngest daughter of Richard Quin, Esq., of Fingrove, Inneschannon, county Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Lancaster, Elizabeth Mecoid, wife of John Jacobson, formerly for twenty-nine years the faithful and loved nurse in the family of General J. H. Crofton.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, 56, Alexandra-road, St. John's-wood, Augustus Jules Bouvier, member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, aged 55, after a long and painful illness borne with exemplary patience.—R.I.P.

On the 21st., suddenly, Richard Blackwood, Esq., of 96, Cromwell-road, London, and Hartwood, Riverina, Australia.

On the 21st inst., at 46, Kensington-park-road, W., Louisa Martha, the beloved wife of William Ford Esq.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, 711, Wandsworth-road, S.W., George Danson, in his 82nd year.

On the 21st inst., at 68, Portland-place, Julia, Lady Dowager Baynes, relict of the late Sir William Baynes, Bart., in the 84th year of her age.

On the 19th inst., at Redbourne, St. Alban's, the Lady Glamis, in her 51th year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 5.

SUNDAY, JAN. 30.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany, King Charles I. beheaded, 1619.
New Moon, 0.48 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Job xxvii.; Matt. xvi. 24—xviii. 14. Evening Lessons: Job xxviii or xxix.; Acts xviii. 1—24.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon W. Fleming.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. E. Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. Mark Pattison on the Thing that might be).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Arncliffe on Painting; and on Thursday).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

British Museum closed for a week.
Partridge-Shooting ends.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Deep Sinking of Coal in South Wales, &c.).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of Chemistry, anniversary, 5 p.m.
Associated Chambers of Commerce, annual meetings (three days), Westminster Palace Hotel, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

Candlemas. Purification of the Virgin Mary.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.
Obstetrical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).
Royal Society, 4.30.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Three Years' Daily Weather-Forecasting).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Dupré and Mr. H. W. Hake on the Estimation of Carbonic Acid in Air; and Mr. M. W. Williams on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple upon Nitrates).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Street on Draining and Embanking, with regard to River Outfalls).

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel T. Linden-Bell on the Offensive-Defensive by Infantry in Extended Order).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Welsh Language—Part I).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Andrew Wilson on the Origin of Colonial Organisms, 9 p.m.).
Geologists' Association, anniversary and conversation, 7.30 p.m.
Archæological Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Turner on the Sanitary Work of an Architect).
Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Overall on Broad-sides and Proclamations).
Wolverhampton Poultry and Dog Show (three days).

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
Jan. 16	29.822	21.1	18.0	89	0	27.9	15.8	...	WSW.	0	0.00	0
17	29.707	21.4	17.3	86	4	30.2	9.2	...	WSW. ESE.	20	0.005	0
18	29.131	20.8	26.2	98	10	31.2	24.0	...	ESE.	1017	+	0
19	29.253	20.8	24.3	97	10	29.5	26.2	...	ESE. NNE.	560	+	0
20	29.597	21.2	16.0	82	3	29.3	15.7	...	NNW. WNW.	145	0.000	0
21	30.225	22.4	18.0	85	3	27.8	14.9	...	NE. E.	246	0.000	0
22	30.151	22.3	20.5	93	6	32.6	15.9	...	NNE. N. W.	218	0.000	0

* Snow. † Amount of snow estimated to equal about 0.000 inch.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.815	29.794	29.196	29.119	29.525	30.195	30.214
Temperature of Air	19.10	15.10	27.60	27.10	19.10	23.90	18.4
Temperature of Evaporation	18.10	14.80	27.2	27.20	18.80	23.6	18.4
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	ESE.	NE.	WSW.	NE.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
20 13	2 35	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5	5 14

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 6.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 5.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return First-Class, 10s. Second-Class, 5s. (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of
WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by Rembrandt, Mr. R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six, one Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

EXHIBITION OF FINE-ARTS, ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
1881, will OPEN on MONDAY, MAY 16. Full particulars can now be obtained by application to the Manager, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers,
Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Pantomime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. THE VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor, &c. Prices from 1s. to 4.4s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.
Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tenyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSIAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), 10 to 5, or by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT
BRITAIN. Instituted in 1738. Incorporated in 1789. For the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans. 12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.

PATRONESS.—Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
PATRONS.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
The 143rd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on THURSDAY, FEB. 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street.

H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHMORE, K.G.
Dinner at Half-past Six for Seven o'clock precisely.
The donations, life subscriptions of 10 guineas, legacies, and subscriptions received during the year are announced during the evening; and the Committee is most anxious that the list should be as large on this as on any previous occasion; and any such will be most thankfully acknowledged.
A limited number of Ladies' Tickets, admitting to the Balcony, 5s. each.
Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Committee at St. James's Hall; of Mr. J. W. Standen, 45, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; and of the Secretary, Mr. Stanley Lucas, 84, New Bond-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.
MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE
will take place on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.

Upon which occasion he will have the valuable assistance and co-operation of NEARLY ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS connected with the Principal West-End Theatres, including Miss E. Farren, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. Charles Warburton, Mr. E. C. Stanger, Mr. J. H. B. Dancer, Mr. J. H. B. Dancer, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Edward Righton, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. H. Walsham, and the Hanlon Lees and Agoust, who will appear for the first and positively only time in England in the great Parisian Absurdity, entitled
"UNE SOIRÉE EN HABIT NOIR."

in which Mr. William Hanlon Lees, Mr. Frederick Hanlon Lees, Mr. Edward Hanlon Lees, Mr. George Hanlon Lees, and Monsieur Agoust will appear for the first and only time in London.
The Musical Portion of the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' PROGRAMME will be entirely new from beginning to end, and embody a large number of New and Beautiful Melodies, Glee, Part-Songs and Choruses, in which the entire strength of this the Greatest Musical Company in the World, numbering upwards of Seventy Artists, will appear at both the Day and Night Performances.
G. W. Moore's immensely successful Musical and Allegorical Sketch, entitled
ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS,
will be given at both performances.

Places can now be secured at Austin's Universal Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Prices of Admission: Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Back of Great Area and Gallery, One Shilling. Visitors residing in the country or in the suburbs of London may secure places by letter. Cheques, stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey, Music by Lionel Benson; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY, concluding with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 6s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

Coercion Bills in Parliament and Arctic weather outside form the staple of a rather cheerless tale of this week's affairs. Of the latter we speak first. It has overtaken us in the natural course of things. We had hoped to be spared the calamity—for calamity it is—but the severity of the season, although some time postponed, set in at last with sudden vigour. It caught us unprepared, of course. The memorable snowstorm of Tuesday se'n'ight buried, for the time being, many objects upon which the eye had been accustomed to look—but it also disclosed, in London at least, certain matters which have been regarded with characteristic indifference. The Municipal Government of the Metropolis has stood out in hideous relief. For a while, business was at a standstill. All the machinery of commercial and social life became dislocated. The streets, even the main thoroughfares, were wellnigh impassable. The doors of dwelling-houses and, in some places, of warehouses, were barricaded by snowdrifts. Crystallised particles were driven by a fierce north-east wind through every crack and cranny upon which it blew. Chimneys, here and there, crashed through the roofs. It seemed as though no place of secure refuge was left to inmates. In the Provinces, almost every considerable town and even village has had its history, not of inconvenience merely, but of danger, suffering, and woe. Railway communications have been seriously interrupted. Whole trains have been embedded in snow-wreaths and have passed hours in their isolated position. Happily, the railway authorities, one and all, energetically wrestled with the evil which beset locomotion. The experience we have passed through is exceptional. The losses we have sus-

tained cannot yet be fully known. What is in store for the future is equally uncertain. But no one in this country, least of all in the Metropolis itself, will be likely to forget the winter of January, 1881, nor the terrible snowstorm with which it has been distinguished.

It seems a luckless season in which to be concocting coercive law for Ireland. Let us not, however, permit ourselves to be run away with by sentimental imagination. A reign of terror paralysing all the ordinary movements of social life is more to be dreaded than Draconic laws. Mr. W. E. Forster's description of what is taking place in many parts of Ireland certainly prepares us to acquiesce, for a few months, in a despotism not more formidable than that which now follows the proceedings of the Land League, and not likely to be exercised save for the purpose of protecting persons and property. Nevertheless, it is a frightful weapon which Parliament is asked to put into the hands of the Executive. There cannot be a doubt as to the extreme reluctance with which her Majesty's Ministers have agreed to seek the additional powers which, in present circumstances, they hold to be necessary. That fact, at least, is a guarantee that they will exercise them as sparingly as possible. To arrest and to detain in custody upon mere suspicion is a stretch of authority which nothing but extreme emergency can for a moment justify. It is a sad case when personal liberty is placed at the discretion of a Police Force, even when that force is under the immediate supervision and guidance of so cautious and kind-hearted a statesman as the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. But he, at any rate, is responsible for the use he may make of the authority intrusted to him, and Parliament (to say nothing of the country) will keenly watch his every movement in the suppression of the evils he has described. Most of those evils—so far as they proceed from organised action—result from the machinations of but very few persons well known to the Police. Remove them, and you really set free a large portion of the inhabitants of Ireland who, through fear, acknowledge their sway. Many of them, it is probable, will not wait to be removed. They will be off to concealment, or they will cross the Atlantic, as soon as Government shall be armed with the power of laying hands upon them. This, be it remembered, is but indirectly and remotely a political movement; but is primarily a social one. It is more seeming than real, or, at all events, its reality consists far more in what it seems than what it is. But the longer it lasts the more contagious is its influence. The sooner it is efficiently dealt with the sooner will society in Ireland throw off the spell of terror which now binds it fast.

The facts and the legitimate inferences from them which have already been brought under the notice of Parliament and the country illustrate and explain the intense desire of the Ministry to put off their disagreeable task as long as might be. What has already come to light has served to show how useless it would have been to have made a premature attempt to do what is now being slowly done. It is well, perhaps, that the Cabinet was not moved to undertake in an Autumnal Session last year the responsibility they have not eventually shirked. The grounds upon which they now base their demands would not have been nearly so strong if they had not patiently waited over Christmas. But, having waited, it is to be hoped that they will put up with no formal obstructions within their power to remove. It does seem to us, however, that, in deference to the wishes of not a few of their friends, they might wisely communicate to the House of Commons, as soon as may be, the substance of that permanent relief legislation which is to follow closely upon the heels of the Coercion Acts. We have never seen much practical good evolve itself from mystery. The frankest tactics are, in the long run, the safest. What men may think when under the fullest light of information they can seldom think too soon. Concealment does not ordinarily alter the definitive judgment of the people. It may be, however, that modifications of a permanent Land Bill, in accordance with the evidence taken before the two Commissions, are intended, and hence no sufficiently definite outline of the Measure may have been agreed upon. If such should chance to be the case, it may fairly be presumed that the more advanced Liberals will refrain from disconcerting the plan of procedure arranged by the Government. Theory is one thing, practice is another; and it sometimes happens that the first is compelled to yield in some particulars to the last. Public law must in any case be vindicated where it has been set aside by private combination, and, as soon as its authority has been re-established, should be revised and readapted to the wants of the people. Happily, in the present instance, they who bear rule over the United Kingdom have given pledges of their deep attachment to freedom of person and action sufficient to authorise our trust in their good intentions. That they will misapply the powers with which they are furnished by Parliament is not to be suspected of them. That they will strive to do the best, consistently with justice, which they can do for the welfare of the Irish people, may well be believed. Unwillingly they ask of us what unwillingly we must give them. But let the responsibility be theirs, and we have little doubt that they will honourably discharge it. Their task is onerous enough. True Liberals will see that they are not needlessly worried in the performance of it.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although the elements continued to be unpropitious, and Wednesday, the nineteenth, was one of the most miserable days of the miserable fortnight the anguish of which we have been shiveringly enduring, I contrived by hook and by crook (I say "and" instead of "or," since both hooks and crooks were needed to accomplish the feat of travelling through the snow-drifts and the icebergs between the Foundling Hospital and Great Portland-street) to reach the Central Synagogue, and to be a most interested and edifying spectator of the marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild to Mdlle. Marie Perugia.

I remember once having been a guest at a Jewish wedding at Tangiers, in Morocco. The nuptial rite took place in the *patio*, or courtyard; and the festivities extended over two, if not three, days. The bride was dressed and redressed in rich apparel a great number of times; eating, drinking, tambourine-banging, and performances on ear-piercing fifes went on almost without intermission; and immense quantities of very sticky sweetmeats were flung broadcast among the company.

Pageantry of this kind was altogether absent from the Rothschild-Perugia wedding, which was, nevertheless, a very imposing display, with just enough Orientalism about it to make it picturesque. The architecture of the interior of the Synagogue (of which there is a capital engraving in *Cassell's Old and New London*, Vol. iv. p. 457) is decidedly Moresco to begin with; and the decorations of the recess in which is the Ark containing the Sacred Scrolls of the Law (a recess corresponding with the niche called the *Mihrab*, in which, in a Mohammedan mosque, the Koran is deposited) are tastefully Saracenic. Doctrinal reasons, not to be touched on here, do not, it would seem, allow the officiating rabbis to wear sacerdotal vestments; so that none of the gorgeous priestly robes which you see figured in Dom Calmet's "History of the Bible" were visible in the Synagogue on the nineteenth. The custom that all, congregation as well as celebrants, should remain covered does not strike as being strange those who have been in the habit of visiting Oriental mosques; still, surveying the great company of Christians and Jews assembled in the Portland-street Synagogue, one could scarcely fail to be struck by the exceeding ugliness of that essentially modern form of headgear, the modern "stove-pipe" hat. In combination with a plain black gown and bands of white linen, like unto those of the Anglican (moderate) clergy, the stove-pipe hat was certainly not æsthetic. There was, however, close to me a strikingly handsome, auburn-bearded Rabbini (a foreigner, I wonder?) who, in lieu of the objectionable "chimney-pot," wore a kind of black velvet *biretta*, or porringer of black velvet, the effect of which was very pleasing.

Mem.: In Picart's "Rites and Ceremonies (Vol. i. p. 140) there are some very elaborate engravings illustrating the nuptial ceremonies among the Jews in Portugal and Germany at the beginning of the last century. In the Portuguese rite the bride, amply veiled, sits on a throne on a dais under a rich canopy, and she is flanked by two venerable ladies, looking more like brides-grandmothers than bridesmaids. The bridegroom, surrounded by a numerous assemblage of "backers up" (elsewhere known, I believe, as *unterfuhren*), is at the foot of the throne, and is casting down the glass or "brittle vessel" which he is subsequently to trample underfoot. In the German rite the ceremony takes place in a courtyard, to the sound of many musical instruments. The bride and bridegroom are covered by the same large square white veil, and beneath this common veil is another, a black one. At the Rothschild-Perugia wedding this veil was replaced by the nuptial canopy—a very sumptuous "arrangement" in crimson and gold, supported on gilt columns.

The *Morning Post* will have told you all about the grand folk, Princes in Christendom as well as in Israel, who were present at the wedding. Touching the toilettes of the fashionable ladies present, I find it stated in the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* that the Countess of Rosebery wore a purple satin dress, and a white hat set with diamonds, and adorned with ostrich feathers. The *Daily News* said that her Ladyship wore "a plush gown." Now, I am very blind; still, my eyes served me well enough to be able to discern, close to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the faces and forms of the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Londesborough, Lord Dorchester, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay "and many more." But I failed to see the noble *châtelaine* of Mentmore for the very same reason which, on a memorable occasion, caused the Spanish fleet to be invisible to the naked eye. The Countess of Rosebery was "not in sight" any more than the Spanish fleet was. It was the Baroness James de Rothschild whom my contemporaries mistook for the Countess. Another contemporary speaks of her Ladyship's "heliotrope bonnet." As well might he have alluded to her "round tires like the Moon." Lady Rosebery's state of health, as most people know, was far too delicate on Wednesday se'n'ight, to warrant her physicians in allowing her to be present at the wedding at all.

Touching a potential "horsey" library for a country house, a very few books for which I glanced at last week, a correspondent at Eastbourne informs me that he is the possessor of a great work on equitation, which he believes to be scarce. I do not know whether the book to which my correspondent alludes is scarce, but a copy of it, in good condition, is certainly costly. Very highly do I prize my own copy of "La Méthode Nouvelle; ou l'invention Extraordinaire pour Dresser les Chevaux, par le très noble, haut et très puissant Prince Guillaume, Marquis et Comte de Newcastle, Vicomte de Mansfield, Baron de Bolsover et Ogle, Seigneur de Cavendish, Bothel et Hepwell, Pair d'Angleterre, &c., &c., &c." This superb work, in two folio volumes (of which the English translation is known "in the trade" as "the Duke of

Newcastle's Horsemanship") was first published at Antwerp in 1657, when a certain Oliver Cromwell (himself no mean judge of horsemanship) did he not own the "Coffin" (Marc?) was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. The original plates, magnificently engraved in line, are by French artists.

Mem.: One of the frontispieces (there are several) is a grand tableau of My Lord of Newcastle in a Roman habit and wearing his Marquis's coronet, enthroned in a triumphal chariot, drawn by two centaurs. He is surrounded by a circle of wild horses, kneeling in adoration. We have all heard of "proper pride;" and the accomplished nobleman who, at his own expense, gave this important contribution to "horsey" literature to the world, took certainly a proper estimate of his own worth. The chief "cracks" in his stud seem to have been "Paragon, un Barb," "Machicola, un Turq," and "Nobilissima, un Coursier Napolitain." They are all steeds of a kind which seems to have almost entirely disappeared from the modern *haras*—lumbering horses, with prodigiously high crests, hollow backs, and round and drooping quarters, like the old pictures of the "Godolphin Arabian"—which was not an Arabian, but a barb. The English translation, published by Brindley, of Pall-mall, bookseller to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1753, is in one sense more interesting than the French original; since, in addition to all the French plates, it contains a number of engraved headings to chapters and *culs de lampe* illustrative of the military *manège* in the last years of the reign of George II. Thus, on one page you see, in his habit as he lived, the Cavalier who fought at Naseby and Worcester, and on the other the trooper who was with "Johnnie Cope" at Prestonpans, and with Duke William at Culloden. The titles of many more "horsey" books, "which no country gentleman's library should be without," have occurred or have been suggested to me since penning last week's paragraph; but the exigencies of space constrain me to hold them over.

Should cabmen be allowed to charge more than the legal fare during the continuance of this fearfully arctic weather? Mr. Vaughan, the humane and considerate magistrate at Bow-street, appears—to judge from a recent decision of his—to hold the opinion that cabmen have no right whatever to make the frost and snow an apology for demanding extra remuneration. A day or two since a driver was summoned before Mr. Vaughan for refusing to take a gentleman late at night from the Freemasons' Tavern to Shepherd's-bush for less than ten shillings. That would have been nearly three times his legal fare. The same cabman demanded four shillings as a fare from Great Queen-street to St. Pancras; say double his ordinary due. The magistrate, in convicting the defendant, and fining him twelve shillings and costs, observed that the extortion practised by cabmen during the present weather was becoming very serious. They had no right, he continued, to ask more than their legal fare, whatever the state of the weather might be. If they did, they rendered themselves liable to be proceeded against. The defendant pleaded for time to pay the penalty imposed on him; but the magistrate refused to accede to his request, remarking that a case had come under his notice where a gentleman who wished to be driven from Euston Terminus to the Reform Club, Pall-mall, was unable to obtain a cab under a payment of two guineas.

Personally, I incline very strongly to the opinion that cabdrivers, under the present terribly exceptional circumstances, are entitled to receive a considerable addition to their usual remuneration—say a fare and a half during the day, and double fare after ten o'clock at night. The sufferings which these poor men endure in severely wintry weather are simply awful. They have to face the wind, the cold, and the snow, and many of the drivers (in particular the four-wheeled cabmen) are well stricken in years, and are often martyrs to rheumatism, asthma, and bronchitis. Moreover, inclement weather such as the present puts them to great additional expense; since the price of almost every requisite for their equipment has risen.

The trouble in the matter is that if the cabmen are allowed unchecked impunity to charge what they like, the door will be opened to a system of the most monstrous extortion; and the practice of demanding fantastic fares will create so revolutionary a disturbance in cab economy that, long after a Thaw has made London herself again, overcharging will be common, and the relations between cabdrivers and passengers will be on the worst possible footing. I have always thought it a pity that hackney carriage fares should be permanently fixed by Act of Parliament. Free trade in fares is, of course, impracticable under our present conditions of civilisation; but surely the tariff might be adjusted (as it is in provincial cities) by municipal rules and regulations, including a sliding scale of prices, and admitting of the regulations being temporarily suspended in cases of sudden and momentous urgency.

An officer on board H.M.S. "Elk" writes me from Buenos Ayres to make inquiry as to the origin of the saying, "Who would not sell his farm and go to sea?" Good Master Lieutenant, may you live a thousand years; but I do not know. There is no mention of selling one's farm and going to sea in Admiral Smyth's "Dictionary of Nautical Terms." Of course I went to the last edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Concordance to Shakspeare," which Messrs. Bickers kindly sent me the other day. But there is nothing in the Concordance about selling a farm and going to sea. Curiously enough, in the whole of Shakspeare specific mention of farms and farmers does not occur more than a dozen times; and there is only one solitary allusion (in the "Merry Wives of Windsor") to a farm-house. On the other hand, "palace" appears thirty-nine times, and "castle" forty-five; while there are one hundred and eighty-seven mentions of "prison," "prisoners," "prison-house," and "prisonment." There must have been a good deal more misery than felicity in the "good old times," I

fancy; and that is why people enjoyed themselves so uproariously. They never knew when they might be flung into the dark dungeon beneath the castle moat, or triced up to the gallows, or brought to the block.

My gallant correspondent at Buenos Ayres adds that the expression of the derivation of which he is in quest is in constant use in the Royal Navy, mainly among the officers; although on rare occasions he has heard it employed by the men.

In the *Wills and Bequests* section of this Journal for Jan. 15, I noticed that probate had been granted to the will of Don Joaquín Procopio Genaro de la Trinidad Beistegui y García, formerly of Mexico, whose property in England was sworn under £400,000. I wonder whether the deceased Don was the gentleman with whom I travelled seventeen years ago from Mexico city to the great silver-mines of Real del Monte, of which he was one of the chief owners. The country at the time was swarming with banditti; and I remember that we travelled with an escort composed of an omnibus full, in and out, of French Zouaves, and drawn by twelve mules; a squadron of mounted "*contra guerrilleros*" armed with lances (*contra guerrilleros* were reformed highwaymen, who had turned honest under the incentive of a dollar a day and the keep of a horse), and a brass field-piece.

The Mexican millionaire told me a very curious story of the system of coercion made use of by the Republican Government just previous to that French expedition which culminated in the elevation to a phantom throne of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian. The Ministry at Mexico were in the most desperate shifts for ready money; and the system adopted for "raising the wind" was, from time to time, to kidnap some leading merchant or banker, and literally to starve him into making a large financial advance to the Government. If the kidnapped candidate was robust, he might hold out, say, for forty-eight hours; but sooner or later hunger was sure to have the mastery, and he succumbed to the "persuasion" of the Mexican Government. There was a kind of price current for the refreshments supplied "for a consideration" to the wealthy prisoner. A roast chicken, I was informed, could not be obtained under 50,000 dols.; while a *puchero* with *frigolos* (boiled beef and black beans) was accounted cheap at 10,000 pesos.

If I remember aright, my lamented friend Don Eustaquio Barrón, of the great banking-house of Barrón, Forbes, and Co., had never been subjected to this financial pressure. He was a British subject (he was once, indeed, her Majesty's Consul at San Blas), and he kept in his house in the Calle San Francisco, Mexico, a British flag of prodigious size. Whenever political things looked unusually ugly, up went the colossal Union Jack on the roof of the Barronian mansion; and the kidnappers desisted from molesting Don Eustaquio. Poor gentleman! He was the kindest and most generous of hosts and friends, and he should be alive now, and merry;—but there is no armour against Fate.

I note the recent publication by Messrs. Cassell of the Twelfth Edition of Dr. E. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." The singular copiousness and minuteness of detail to be found in this treasury of derivations or origins of Common phrases, allusions, and "Words that have a Tale to Tell" may be well instanced in the term "Brosier." Eton boys know well enough in what "brosiering" consists; but the reading public at large has to be told by Dr. Brewer that to "brosier" is to eat one out of house and home; and that at Eton, when a "dame" keeps an unusually bad table, the boys agree on a given day to devour, alienate, and waste everything catabile in the house. The censure is generally understood, and the hint usually effective with the dame. Dr. Brewer derives "brosier" as a verb active from the Greek *brosos*, to eat.

Another "word that has a Tale to Tell" has not escaped the notice of Dr. Brewer in the case of "Dumreary, Lord." This he defines as "the impersonation of a good-natured, indolent, blundering, empty-headed 'swell,' the chief character in Mr. Tom Taylor's dramatic piece of 'Our American Cousin.' Mr. Sothorn created the character of Lord Dumreary by the power of his conception and the genius of his acting."

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. Behranzi M. Malahari, who sends me all the way from the Queen's-road, Chowpatty, Bombay, some numbers of a periodical which he is editing, entitled "The Indian Spectator." Mr. Malahari likewise writes me in a flowing Italian hand, and in excellent English, a very polite note, in which he tells me that he is "a young Parsee, an intense admirer of English literature, an amateur rhymester, a political reformer, journalist," and many other things besides. He says that he loves the Bible (although he is not a Christian), Shakspeare, Carlyle, Thackeray, Dickens, &c.—I hope he likes George Eliot and Charles Lamb. The numbers of the "Indian Spectator" have not yet come to hand (they have been snowed up, probably), but when they do, I will promise to read them.

Still, notwithstanding the malignity of the weather, the foreign mails are coming in somehow. From the "Circolo Filologico di Firenze" I receive, with the signature of its Inspector, Dr. Lorenzo Conte, a courteous invitation to attend a grand musical and rhetorical solemnity to be held at Florence on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh, in commemoration of the anniversary of the first condemnation inflicted (to the shame of his native country) on Dante Alighieri. Was this the proscription of Dante after Corso Donati and the other leaders of the Neri had become supreme in Florence and drove out the "*divino poeta*," to wander in exile and poverty far from the wife and children whom he loved—far from all things most dear:—"Ogni cosa diletta più caramente!" But how can one think of crossing the Alps in this wretched weather? I must telegraph something polite to the Circolo Filologico di Firenze.

I was tendering Dr. Cobham Brewer respectful eulogy just now; but a query addressed to me by a lady correspondent writing from the Junkerngasse, Berne, Switzerland, reminds me that Dr. Brewer, like the good Homer, can sometimes nod. Is the word "Dukery," writes "E. C.," an English word, and what does it mean? Now "Dukery," or rather "Dukeries," ought to be in the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable;" out the word is not to be found there. I confess that, although I have heard, time out of mind, that there is a district in the English Midlands popularly called "The Dukeries," from the number of ducal estates which are conterminous or nearly conterminous there, I have been so bad a traveller in my own country that I have not the slightest idea as to where the "Dukeries" are actually situated. I have not the honour to know any Dukes; and I never went hunting nor shooting in my life; and I am neither a pedlar, nor a gipsy, nor a "walkist" or tramp; so why should I know where the "Dukeries" are?

G. A. S.



SKETCHES IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS DURING THE SNOWSTORM, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.



A JEWISH WEDDING: MARRIAGE OF MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD AND MDLLE. MARIE PERUGIA.—SEE PAGE 115.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The snow last week threw the postal service between France and England into such disarray that my letter did not reach London until the *Illustrated London News* was already on its way to the uttermost ends of the earth. This week I hope that the elements will enable me to keep my engagement with my readers. The great topic of conversation here, as in London, is the snow and the cold, which has been excessive. The whole town is still covered with a white mantle; the Champs-Élysées remind one of one of Chenu's snow pictures. Sleighs abound, and the *mondains* and *mondaines*, wrapped in their voluminous furs, imagine themselves in the Newsky Parade. Alas! we are not prepared as the Russians are to combat the cold. Parisian houses have neither double windows nor double doors. The common staircases are receptacles for all the damp and cold that accumulate in the street; the fireplaces are constructed so as to allow the greater part of the heat to escape up the chimney; in new houses the joinery does no credit to the modern Parisian workman; coachmen become exorbitant; small boys become obstreperous; and servant-maids amuse themselves, in spite of the police, in shovelling snow off the balconies on to the heads of innocent wayfarers.

How terrible, too, is such weather for those who have no right to be sick! Singers and *cantatrices* come under this category. During the last fortnight the manager of the Opera has been in constant tribulation. It was in vain that his *pensionnaires* had themselves wrapped up like the serpents at the Jardin des Plantes; sneaking draughts have been constantly introducing into their precious larynges those unwelcome visitors known as *chats*. In fact, the only people who are happy at Paris are the Esquimaux, now on exhibition at the Jardin d'Acclimation. The Parisians are wretched, although the Municipality has brought out snow-ploughs, snow-melters, and armies of street-sweepers.

The snow has been the cause of a terrible accident. In order to enable cartloads of snow to be shot down directly into the sewers wells have been constructed all over the town. These wells are generally in the middle of the streets or squares. On Friday a little girl, Georgette Babin, slipped down one of these wells in the crowded Rue des Petites Écuries just as a cartload of snow was being shot down. The body has not yet been found. What a terrible death! The poor little girl was only nine years of age.

The Chambers met for serious business on Thursday last. MM. Léon Say and Gambetta were re-elected Presidents of the Senate and Chamber respectively. In thanking his colleagues for the honour they had conferred upon him M. Gambetta reviewed the past work of the present Parliament, and pointed out what remained to be done in a veritable speech from the Throne. This speech was delivered on Friday. On the previous day M. Gambetta had been the guest of the Parisian *marchands de vin*, and had made another important speech, in which he briefly sketched out his programme of a progressive Republic, and referred to the defeat of the revolutionary element in the recent Municipal elections.

Apocryphal of revolutions, how long will it be before the reputedly revolutionary Parisians will rise up in rebellion against the crushing tyranny of *concierges*? The Cerberus that keeps the door of every house in Paris is, with rare exceptions, a nuisance. In the days of the Empire he was often a *mouchard*; in the days of the Republic he has added murder to his other bad qualities.

Last Thursday week (the snow is the cause of my news being so old) a young doctor, M. André Poullin, who had just obtained his diploma and was about to enter upon a career which promised to be brilliant, fell a victim to the vengeance of a drunken *concierger*. Dr. Poullin lived with his brother in a house in the Rue Jacob that belonged to the family. The door-keeper of this house was a man named Cubilier, who was an habitual drunkard, and of whom the tenants were constantly complaining. Young Dr. Poullin at last persuaded his brother to send the fellow away. Cubilier knew that the young doctor was the principal cause of his dismissal, and his rage became fiercer as the end of his term approached. Finally, on Thursday night, when the Poullin family gave a dinner, to celebrate the doctor's success, Cubilier could contain himself no longer. He lay in wait for Dr. Poullin and shot him in the back with a double-barrelled gun. The contents of the second barrel were divided amongst the three persons who came up to assist the victim. Dr. Poullin died the following morning, and the three other persons are in the hospital, severely wounded. The *concierger* Cubilier tried to commit suicide after he had shot Dr. Poullin; but he did not succeed, and he is now in the hospital, being cured of his wounds and carefully prepared for the vengeance of society.

The French artists are working out a revolution of their own. The Salon this year will not be under the control and patronage of the State. The State simply provides the galleries of the Palais de l'Industrie at a nominal rent; as to the organisation of the exhibition, the admission of pictures and the distribution of prizes, the artists will this year, for the first time, be entirely free. In spite of all its efforts to please, in spite of annual changes in the conditions of the exhibition and the composition of the jury, the State has hitherto failed to win anything but reproaches; now the artists will be left to manage their affairs themselves, with what success remains to be seen. An executive committee of ninety members has been elected, who will be charged with the organisation of the Salon—namely, fifty for painting, twenty for sculpture, ten for engraving, and ten for architecture. In this committee all groups and all opinions are represented, and its eclectic character is in many respects a faithful representation of the present state of French art. As regards the Salon exhibition, there is a tendency, that has long been becoming more and more strongly pronounced, to substitute for it private exhibitions. The man who first constructs a convenient picture-gallery in Paris, such as you have in London by the dozen, will certainly not lack support as far as the artists are concerned.

The book of the week is a volume of the *Souvenirs de Madame Caroline Jaubert* (Hetzel et Cie.). Madame Jaubert was a daughter of D'Alton-Shée, and her salon has seen most of the celebrities of this century, from 1840 upwards. The principal personages about whom Madame Jaubert gossips in the present volume are Henri Heine, Berryer, Lamfey, and Alfred de Musset, a number of whose letters she publishes.

The Paris theatres during the past week have been dull. A new comic opera called "Janot," by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, music by Lecocq, was brought out at the Renaissance on Saturday. It is gay and amusing, but not otherwise remarkable. M. Zola's piece, "Nana," is being prepared at the Ambigu, with an unparalleled amount of preliminary puffing. Madame Favart has left the Comédie Française, on account of a slight cast upon her by the meanness of M. Perrin, the manager, in concert with the *Sociétaires*. The eminent actress has been engaged at the Odéon to play in a new piece by Coppée, "Madame de Maintenon."

THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A full month is required for the large military reinforcements sent from England in the first week of January to arrive in Natal. But Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, has not waited for them, and has already, on Tuesday last, advanced from the frontier town of Newcastle, crossing the Buffalo river, into the Utrecht district of the Transvaal. The town of Utrecht, which is twenty-eight miles from Newcastle, will not be defended by the Dutch Republicans, but they are expected to offer some resistance on the mountain road beyond, from Utrecht to Wesselsdroom, some twenty miles farther on. This town, which is sometimes inaccurately called "Wakkerstroom," and bears that name even in the new military map of the Horse Guards' Intelligence Department, is only the chief place of a district properly named Wakkerstroom, including that portion of the Drakenberg highlands forming the watershed between the streams that flow to join the Tugela River, in Natal and Zululand, and those belonging to the interior basin of South Africa, drained here by the Vaal River. It is in Wakkerstroom, therefore, that the natural frontier of the Transvaal country is to be found; the Utrecht district, formerly disputed between the Dutch and the Zulus, is an outlying piece, which could not long be retained against an invading enemy from the British province of Natal.

The immediate and urgent business of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, if, with his comparatively small force of a thousand fighting men, he can get through Wakkerstroom, is to relieve the beleaguered English garrisons of Standerton and of Pretoria. It is not likely that the Dutch leaders, who have a large number of mounted riflemen, but no artillery, would risk a decisive battle in front of either of those towns. They would rather be inclined to destroy the town of Pretoria, as the houses and shops there mostly belong to Englishmen, Germans, or other foreigners; and would then prepare an obstinate resistance in the western and north-western districts of the Transvaal. The Boers have good horses, and have ample means of transport for their families, their household goods, and the simple stores they possess or need, in the capacious waggons that serve, with teams of their farm oxen, to perform the longest journeys. By withdrawing, at an early period of the campaign, several hundred miles into the interior of the Transvaal, where their settlements are fertile and rich in pastoral and agricultural wealth, they can well afford to let the British troops occupy Pretoria, the nominal seat of Government. Potchefstroom, a town of some border trade, which is situated to the south-west of Pretoria, would perhaps be more important, from its vicinity to the Orange Free State; but it is scarcely possible for the small garrison in the fort there, under Colonel Bellairs, to hold out beyond the present month. Its surrender may be expected any day; but Sir Owen Lanyon, in the fort at Pretoria, can maintain his position, in all probability, until Sir G. P. Colley has passed Standerton and Heidelberg, advancing to the relief of these military posts. There is little doubt of this service being speedily accomplished, even though it should be found necessary to stop and wait for the reinforcements now at sea; but the capture of Pretoria will scarcely put an end to the war, unless her Majesty's Government will then consent to restore the political independence of the Dutch Republic, upon such conditions as may effectually secure the tranquillity of its borders, and protection to all the native tribes around.

These conditions of the restoration of Transvaal independence may be as conveniently understood just now as they will be six weeks or two months hence, after the military conflict which seems inevitable on the road to Pretoria. It was pointed out by us last week that the only feasible settlement, with due regard to the interests of British subjects and others who have lately settled in that part of South Africa, and to the welfare of the diverse native tribes, is by cutting off a moiety of the vast territories hitherto claimed by the Transvaal Government. Few persons in Europe, who have not studied the obscure history of the Dutch South African Commonwealth, are likely to be aware that the Republic which was formally established and recognised by Great Britain in 1852 did not possess nearly so great an extent. The eastern district, which is called that of Lydenburg in the maps, adjacent to the land of the Swazis, was first settled quite as a separate colonial republic; and so was that of Utrecht, to the south-east, bordering on Zululand.

The union of these two, Utrecht and Lydenburg, with the Transvaal, which took place some years after the recognition of Transvaal independence, formed what was absurdly styled "the South African Republic;" a title which seems the more arrogant, because the other Dutch Commonwealth, the Orange Free State, had an equal right to be so considered. But the Dutch were never able really to govern or protect the Lydenburg district. In the northern part of it, between the Steelpoort and the Olifant's rivers, are the gold-fields of Pilgrim's Rust, Speckboom, and Macmac, which attracted hundreds of English and other foreign diggers, seven or eight years ago. These people found the Transvaal authorities quite unable to help them, when they were in some danger of being molested by the warring savage nations, Bapedi and Swazi, during the unlucky Dutch expedition of 1876 to Secocoeni's mountain. The whole district has now been rendered safe by Sir Garnet Wolseley's conquest of Secocoeni, since the Zulu War. Again, the districts of New Scotland, Londinia, and Luneburg, which are on the north-west frontier of the late Zulu Kingdom, were partially settled by English, Scottish, and German colonists, who purchased their land claims in London some years ago. By the result of the Zulu War, achieved solely at the cost of Great Britain, perfect security has been gained for those districts. The same remark may be applied to the border district of Utrecht, extending between the Pongola and the Buffalo river, to the frontier of Natal. It may fairly be contended on behalf of British interests—without going back to the old controversy upon the very questionable title of the Dutch to all these eastward territories—that they were lost to the Transvaal, reconquered by the British Government, and henceforth must be retained under British dominion. The Lydenburg district seems to be endowed with mineral wealth, of which the Dutch could never make any profitable use. A railway of 130 miles, from the excellent port of Delagoa Bay to the highlands, would make it easy of commercial access. These just and valuable acquisitions to the British Empire might be retained without the slightest necessity, political or geographical, for denying independence to the original commonwealth of the Transvaal.

In the next place, for the discharge of that implied duty of the British Government to take care of a vast but unknown multitude of native tribes—their aggregate number, by the best computation, is not 800,000, or 400,000, but 250,000 at most—it will be needful to draw the northern boundary of the Transvaal along the dividing mountain ranges, the Waterberg and those rising to the east, as far as the Steelpoort and the Lydenburg district. All the Hoogte Veldt, the high open plain watered by the northern tributaries of the Vaal, and the western districts, Zeerust and Marico, are and must remain a Dutch settlement. To the north, beyond those mountain ranges, lie immense tracts of unhealthy Bush Veldt, through

which several rivers flow to join the Limpopo, in tropical latitudes, and find their way to the Indian Ocean. A few patches of rich grass land in that region were sometime used as a winter pasture during four months of the year, but none of the Boers have been able to live there, or to keep their horses and oxen alive there, for a single twelvemonth. The explorations of Sir John Swinburne, Mr. Thomas Baines, and others in search of gold, had not a very encouraging result. It would, on all accounts, be most desirable to abandon those Waterberg and Zoutpansberg districts to the various native tribes who are content to dwell there in peace. The restored Transvaal Republic should be bound and compelled, by a distinct treaty with her Majesty's Government, to refrain from any encroachment beyond a northern frontier, to be settled by a Royal Commission, which would give up to the natives, under a British Protectorate, a country nearly as large as England, abundantly sufficient to maintain them in peace and comfort.

This method of a threefold partition of the vast, loosely compacted, heterogeneous territories which were, before 1877, nominally possessed by the "South African Republic," will be found the only practical solution of the present difficulty. It is clearly enjoined upon us by the natural conditions of the entire region, which consists of the High Plain, the eastern Terrace-Land on the Drakenberg slopes, and the northern Bush-Land inclining towards the Limpopo; each division peculiarly fitted for a different kind of population. It is, moreover, in clear accordance with the historical facts of the case, with the mode and direction of the European settlements in that region, and with the more recent colonial and political interests consequent upon the Zulu War and the brief English administration in the Transvaal. If these legitimate interests, with the Imperial responsibility for the protection of the native races in South Africa, can be most effectually provided for by a territorial arrangement, which the Dutch insurgents would now very gladly accept—then we do earnestly appeal to Mr. Gladstone's Government to "seek peace and ensue it." The British garrisons in the Transvaal towns must be succoured without delay. The Dutch leaders of the revolt, whatever political justification they can plead for it, will be forced to submit to reasonable terms, and to make atonement for any excesses or outrages that may be proved, on strict inquiry, to have been committed by the undisciplined bands of rude yeomen who have taken up arms in this quarrel. We rely upon the present advisers of her Majesty to maintain the dignity of the British Empire by frankly doing justice to all concerned, and by speedily restoring "peace with honour" in South Africa, to leave no cause there for implacable resentment in after times.

By the arrival of the mail from South Africa we have letters and papers from Capetown to Jan. 4. From the additional details published of the encounter between the men of the 94th Regiment and the Boers, on Dec. 20, it appears that the latter were not guilty of treachery, as is first stated. They sent a message to the Colonel under a flag of truce, informing him that war had been declared three days before, and that he could not be permitted to go any further. He replied that he had received orders to proceed to Pretoria, and should do so. Thereupon the Boers opened fire, and before the troops could get the range, most of the officers had been hit and many of the men killed. Seeing that further resistance was useless, the Colonel then surrendered. The men who remained unhurt were disarmed and sent to Natal.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were engaged on the 19th inst. in the discussion on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. During the course of the debate Señor Canovas del Castillo eulogised the conduct of General Pavia in expelling the deputies from the House on Jan. 3, 1874. The Address was ultimately adopted by 209 votes to 65.

Sunday, being King Alfonso's fête-day, was kept as a general holiday. A great reception was held in the Palace, attended by two thousand members of the aristocracy and the official world. In the evening a banquet was given by the King, at which one hundred and twenty covers were laid, and to it the chief members of the Diplomatic Corps were invited.

ITALY.

The King and Queen concluded their visit to Sicily on Thursday week, and after a quarter of an hour's journey by sea, accompanied by a large flotilla, landed at Reggio upon the mainland. Their Majesties reached Cosenza on Sunday evening, and had an enthusiastic reception. On Tuesday morning they left for Potenza.

The Chamber met at Rome on Tuesday.

The Government have, it is announced, decided that the St. Gothard Railway shall be united with the Italian system by the line passing to the left of the Lago Maggiore, this being the shortest and most convenient route.

The Spanish Academy of Fine-Arts was opened at Rome on Sunday, the anniversary of the birth of King Alfonso. The building, handsome in itself and picturesquely situated on the Janiculum, commands the noblest of panoramas, and adds another to the attractions of Rome. Cardinal di Pietro celebrated Pontifical mass, with the aid of Capocci's choir, in the adjoining church, which was richly draped with the Spanish colours and finely illuminated. The Ambassadors of Spain to the Quirinal and the Vatican, with a numerous and distinguished audience of their compatriots, were present. A sumptuous banquet followed, after which the general public were admitted to the studios and galleries to admire the works of the scholars.

GERMANY.

At a Chapter of the High Order of the Black Eagle, held at Berlin last Saturday, Prince Henry of Prussia, the son of the Crown Prince, was created a Knight. The Emperor, being still indisposed, attended the ceremony for only a few minutes. His Majesty continues his daily drives, though, contrary to his wont, in a closed carriage. The Court is now launched on a course of festivities marking the height of the social season at Berlin, which will only close with the wedding of Prince William, towards the end of next month.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, eldest brother of the Czar, arrived at Berlin quite unexpectedly yesterday week from St. Petersburg, on his way to Paris, and alighted at the Russian Embassy, where he was soon visited by the Crown Prince, whose call he subsequently returned. His Highness, too, paid his respects to their Majesties, and, after rendering these hurried courtesies, continued his southward journey at noon.

Owing to a large increase in the German customs duties, the Imperial Budget shows a surplus of 25,000,000 marks. Prince Bismarck attended the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but took no part in the debate, which was on the second reading of the Estimates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Taaffe on Tuesday replied in the Lower House of the Reichsrath to an interpellation respecting the backward movement made of late years by the agricultural population of Austria. This statement was received with cheers.

RUSSIA.

One of the oldest and best-known of European statesmen has quitted the scene of active political life. Prince Gortschakoff's retirement has often been prematurely announced. But he has at length withdrawn from political affairs. For about sixty years he has engaged in the work of diplomacy, and for about half that period he has always occupied a prominent position in the eyes of Europe. He has represented his country at the most critical periods of her history, and has determined her policy several times when the issues of peace and war were in the balance. His life is the political history of Russia for half a century.

General Scobeleff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg particulars of several desperate encounters with the Turcomans before Geok Tepe. Although the intrenching operations of the Russians are attended with difficulty, owing to the superior numbers of the Turcomans, the head of the Russian sap had been advanced to within thirty-four yards of the wall.

China's adhesion to the stipulations drawn up at St. Petersburg has been notified to the Imperial Cabinet by the Marquis Tseng. A treaty will therefore be drawn up for final revision and ratification by both Governments. Russia restores all Kuldja to China except a small extent of territory having no strategic value, which is reserved as a place of refuge for the Dungans who may claim to become Russian subjects.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is stated in a telegram from Constantinople that the Powers have accepted in principle the proposal of Turkey to enter upon negotiations there, and that the negotiations will begin on the return of Mr. Goschen and Count Hatzfeld.

A Circular, dated the 20th inst., has been issued by the Greek Government appealing to the Powers to take such steps as they may deem opportune in order to cause their decisions on the Hellenic question to be executed, and thus secure peace in the East on a solid basis. A Royal decree was issued at Athens on Saturday, ordering the immediate formation of three new battalions of engineers. The present strength of the Greek army is estimated at 65,000 men.

AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Van Wyck, Republican, has been elected senator for Nebraska.

The obelisk which was presented to the United States by the Egyptian Government was on Saturday last placed in position in the Central Park, New York. Messrs. Evarts and Goff were present at the ceremony.

A train on the Erie Railway caught fire, and the postal and baggage vans were consumed. Five of the officials perished, and eleven passengers were seriously injured.

There was a heavy snowstorm in New York last Saturday. Many of the telegraph posts in the city and its neighbourhood were broken down, and for a whole day not a single wire could be worked. At the same time a severe storm of sleet was raging on the North Atlantic seaboard.

CANADA.

A motion has been adopted in the Senate calling for the presentation of all correspondence respecting Professor Hind's charges in connection with the Halifax Fishery Award. Incredulity was expressed with regard to those charges, but it was generally thought that they ought to be investigated.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railways and Canals, has submitted the proposals of the rival syndicate for the Pacific Railway, who had made the promised deposit of 1,500,000 dols. The debate was then resumed. Sir J. A. Macdonald declared that the Government contract was more favourable than the Allan contract of 1872. He ridiculed the proposal of the rival syndicate as being a huge game of bluff. The Government had closed the bargain in good faith, and it should be ratified or rejected. The debate was again adjourned.

The British Columbian Legislature was opened at Victoria on Monday.

Intelligence from Winnipeg announces that the Indians report a fight as having occurred between the Crees and Sioux in the Cypress Hills. Six half-breeds and thirty Crees were killed.

INDIA.

It is stated in a Calcutta telegram that the troops who were sent to Maiwand in consequence of the restlessness among the tribes to the north-west of Candahar reached their destination on the 22nd inst., and found supplies which had been stored there by the local authorities. All was quiet as far as the Helmund river.

A large part of the arsenal at Karlskrona, the principal station of the Swedish navy, has been destroyed by fire.

The Egyptian Minister of Justice has, a *Standard* telegram says, received £25,000 sterling from the International Tribunals, being the surplus over the expenditure for 1880.

A telegram in the *Standard* states that the Swiss military authorities have determined to fortify not the whole extent of western frontier, as was proposed, but only the principal roads leading from the west to the north-west. They do not deem it necessary to guard against attack, being content with preventing the passage through their territory of hostile armies.

The live stock shipped from America last year for London comprised 66,845 cattle, 22,236 sheep, and 672 pigs. Of these there were lost in transit 3134 cattle, 868 sheep, and 133 pigs. The shipments to Liverpool in the same period comprised 87,645 cattle, 600,202 sheep, 11,338 pigs, and 233 horses. The losses comprised 3408 cattle, 2136 sheep, 1418 pigs, and 14 horses.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Stephanie, the Archduke Rudolph of Austria, and the Count and Countess de Flandre, were present at the fête held at the Palais du Midi, Brussels, a few days since, for the benefit of the sufferers from the late floods. The Queen and the Countess de Flandre had presented some of their own paintings to be drawn for in an artistic lottery at the fête.

The first section of the twenty-three miles of railway in the island of Yezo, Japan, ordered to be constructed twelve months ago, has been opened for traffic, and trains are now running daily at a profit. The line extends from Oturuni Harbour, on the West Coast, via Sapporo, the capital, to the Parana coal-fields, and has cost 20,000 dols. per mile, including rolling stock and the machinery at the terminal repairing-shops. The new line is the first American railway in Asia, and has been constructed under the direction of a Pennsylvanian engineer and a staff of American assistants.

A great battle between the Chilians and Peruvians has been fought near Lima. It resulted in the defeat of the Peruvians, who were driven from their positions with heavy loss, leaving Chorillos in the hands of the Chilians. It is reported that the Peruvians lost 7000 killed, 2000 prisoners, and 70 guns. The Chilian loss on both occasions was heavy. The Chilians occupied Lima without resistance on the 17th, having previously attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. 25,000 Peruvian troops are said to have been engaged in the battle. The Diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice. Private telegrams were received in the City on Monday announcing the capitulation of Callao.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

That which the Sultan Mahomet the Conqueror exclaimed when, after the capture of Constantinople, he surveyed the august but desolate mansion of a hundred successors of the good Constantine, cannot happily be said, even metaphorically, of the London theatres during the Great Frost which has afflicted and which continues to afflict us, and which, so our American Cousins calmly tell us, is to endure for five more cruel weeks. "The Spider," remarked the victorious Osmanli, quoting an elegant distich of Persian poetry, "has wove his web in the Imperial Palace; and the owl hath sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiab." It has not come to quite so desperate a pass as this with the Playhouses; but they have had, nevertheless, shockingly bad times since the sudden and grim importation of Siberia into London, and the setting up (so to speak) of the North Pole in the centre of Leicester-square, W.C. The Alhambra Theatre, indeed, found itself in such inconveniently close proximity to the Arctic Circle that for a few evenings it was fain to close its doors altogether; but the pleasant house with the Moorish name has since been reopened; and the gay and sparkling "Mefistofele II.," with Mr. Alfred Thompson's lively and picturesque ballet of "Hawaia," continue to divide the honours of each brilliant evening. Another favourite London theatre has also for the moment dropped altogether out of the diurnal programme of dramatic entertainments. The cold was too much for that clever and intensely repulsive play, "A New Trial," at the Prince of Wales's. The audiences, which for some days had been growing small by degrees and beautifully less, dwindled down at last to about a score of icicles, which crumbled and were dispersed before the wintry blast. I do not at all regret the disappearance of "A New Trial," which (audaciously puffed by the admirers, *quand même*, of Mr. Coghill) was really a very bad play, on which a large amount of admirable acting was entirely thrown away. I hear that Mr. Burnand's new comedy of "The Colonel," which was to have been produced at the Haymarket, has been transferred to the Prince of Wales's; and one of the Society Journals of the current week indicates more than vaguely a rumour that one of the leading characters in the new piece is to be assumed by a beautiful lady who—well; I do not like giving currency to rumours until I know something of the evidence on which they are based. It would be as well, perhaps, to wait until the beautiful lady makes her appearance on the boards of the Prince of Wales's; or does not make it. In any case, I do hope that Mr. Edgar Bruce, a most intelligent and energetic manager, deserving all possible success, will for the future steadily desist from converting one of the most charming theatres in the metropolis into a House of Gloom. Let him set his face against all "cry-baby" and "damp pocket handkerchief and red eyes" pieces, and especially against dramas with any strychnine, prussic acid, arsenic, or Butley's Solution of Opium in them. The Prince of Wales's Theatre should be a Temple of Momus and not a Cave of Despair.

Meanwhile it is extremely gratifying to read in the *Times* of Wednesday a list of twenty theatres (and these are exclusive of the great East-End and some of the transpontine places of amusement) remaining open in spite of the merciless weather. At the Haymarket, the last nights of "School" are still charming brilliant audiences; and not until Saturday, the fifth of February, will be presented the revival of "Masks and Faces," in which both Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are to appear, and for which new costumes of a most elaborate nature have been prepared from strictly "historical" designs by the Honourable Louis Wingfield. A "running footman" (extinct animal) will in particular, I hear, appear in a guise never before assumed by that now obsolete servitor on the stage. The burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" continues its career of dazzling success at the Gaiety, and at Drury Lane and Covent Garden the pantomimes, respectively, of "Mother Goose" and "Valentine and Orson" are "as well as can be expected." The last reports which have come to hand as to the state of health of the famous Funny Goose at Drury Lane were that he was "blooming;" while, of the talented Vokes Family and the great Little Bear at Covent Garden, so wonderfully well impersonated by that admirable mime Mr. H. Lauri, I rejoice to hear that the bulletin is to the effect that they are all "bobbish." The frost may have scotched the Christmas pantomimes a little; but it has not killed them. At the Vaudeville, the triumphant career of Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne in the familiar but still unhacknied "Guv'nor" comes to a close on Saturday, the 29th, or, rather, takes a new departure on the evening in question with a new comedy, of which I shall not fail to render an account next week. As for Mr. Toole, he has been doing notable things during the Great Frost. In the first place, like a true and kind-hearted gentleman as he is, he has held out a helping hand to Miss Isabel Bateman by volunteering to make six appearances in his most-admired farce characters at the new Sadler's Wells Theatre, and has been received with much acclamation there in "The Spitalfields Weaver," returning, *entre à terre*, to his own theatre to play in "The Upper Crust," and "The Light Fantastic;" while at this same Folly, the estimable actor and manager has so warmly appreciated the loyal constancy of his audience in the gallery, that the other night he sent them up brimming cans of hot spiced ale to warm the cockles of their hearts withal. I remember, many years since, in a very severe winter (1854, I think) the late E. T. Smith distributing hot soup and bread to the poor at the stage-door of Drury Lane. Robert Brough, in *Diogenes*, apostrophised the charitable manager in some such terms as—

Smith, in whose bounty the glories are seen
Of Godfrey de Bouillon and Marshal Turenne.

I have seen Mr. Edwin Booth's Othello at the Princess's; but the weather and the sheer dread of my ancient foes, bronchitis and asthma (ah! Louisiana, the beloved; the oranges and the japonicas were growing in the open at New Orleans this time last January), have prevented me from witnessing Mr. Booth's Iago, which the critics pronounce to be a superbly fine performance. I do not wish to say what I think of this accomplished tragedian's impersonation of the Moor before I have seen him in the "demi-devil."

And poor Edward Sothorn, since last I addressed my readers in this place, is dead and buried! It was on the first of last March that, arriving at San Francisco, I saw Sothorn at the Baldwin House, and found him reading a cablegram from Mr. John Hollingshead about a new comedy by Mr. Gilbert, in which Sothorn was to make his appearance at the Gaiety, after the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence had come to a close. He was filling a large theatre in San Francisco every night with enthusiastic audiences; and I saw him play Lord Dundreary for the fourth or fifth thousandth time—I really forget which. He was still chatty, vivacious, and charming; but he looked dreadfully ill, anxious, and worn. Some few days afterwards we met at the pretty hotel opposite the Seal Rock at the Golden Gates of the Bay of San Francisco. We were to have lunched

together; but he became in the course of the afternoon so ill that he was fain to lie down on a bed in one of the rooms of the hotel and try to snatch some repose until he went back to town—to work. The last time I saw him was in a private box at the Princess's on the first night of Mr. Booth's performance of Hamlet. Poor Sothorn then said that he was better, and spoke hopefully of his speedy reappearance on the stage; but he looked the very Ghost of his former comely self. As the old nurses used to say, he looked "marked for Death." Yes; on his prematurely blanched brow there was the fatal sign *Thanatos*. Of his shining talents and distinct originality as a comedian I may speak again. As the grave closes over him I can only say that a kindlier-hearted and more charitable man, a warmer friend, a more delightful companion, and a more urbane gentleman never lived than Edward Askew Sothorn. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

Madame Norman-Néruda reappeared as leading violinist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, and led—with admirable style and execution—Beethoven's Rasoumowski quartet in C major, her associates having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Madlle. Marie Krebs, who was again the pianist, played, with fine effect, Beethoven's solo sonata in A flat, with the "Funeral March;" and in Goetz's pianoforte quintet in C minor, with the addition to the string quartet party of Mr. Reynolds as contrabassist. Mr. Santley sang, with great success, Signor Piatti's song, "O Swallow, Swallow" (the violoncello obbligato played by the composer) and Gounod's "Maid of Athens," the encore of the latter having been replaced by Mr. Hatton's "To Anthea." At the concert of Monday evening Miss Dora Schirmacher appeared for the first time this season, and played, with great effect, the thirty-two variations of Beethoven in C minor, for pianoforte solo. The remaining features of the programme were too familiar to need specification.

A concert in celebration of the anniversary of Burns's birthday was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday evening, that announced for the same evening at St. James's Hall having been postponed to Feb. 12, on account of the inclemency of the weather. On the first-named occasion Madame Christine Nilsson appeared, having come expressly from Paris. The prima donna sang, with great effect, "Tacea la notte" (from "Il Trovatore"), Handel's air (with the recitative), "Angels ever bright and fair," and the Scotch ballad, "Auld Robin Gray," having been encored in the last two pieces. A varied and lengthy programme was also contributed to by Miss M. Davies, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling, Edith Wynne, and M. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. R. Hollins, Mr. H. Pope, Mr. J. Sauvage, and the members of Mr. W. Carter's choir, that gentleman, Mr. E. Bending, and Mr. J. P. Clarke having acted as conductors. The band of the Scots Guards also co-operated in the evening's performances, the encores in which unduly prolonged the concert.

A special service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, in celebration of the Conversion of St. Paul. Portions of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," were performed on the occasion, with the co-operation of a full orchestra and choir. The vocal solos were rendered by Messrs. Ken, Winn, and De Lacy, and two of the principal chorister boys. Dr. Stainer conducted.

This week's concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association—at the Shoreditch Townhall—included an effective performance for the first time in London with orchestral accompaniments, of Heinrich Hofmann's cantata, "Melusina," and the co-operation of the Hackney choir, and (as solo vocalists) Misses A. Marriott and M. McKenzie, and Messrs. T. Beale and F. Bevan. Mr. Prout conducted.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, fixed for yesterday (Friday) week, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of the exceptionally severe weather. The selection then announced is reserved for a future opportunity, the next concert taking place on Feb. 11, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed.

The adverse influence just adverted to was the cause of a diminished audience and the absence of three of the vocalists at last week's London Ballad Concert—rare events at these performances. This week's programme included several popular novelties and many Irish songs and ballads.

Mr. J. T. Carrodus's concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week afforded a remarkable display of that violinist's executive excellence and his acquaintance with very different schools of his art. He played with great success pieces by Ernst, Molique, Spohr, Bach, Vieuxtemps, Paganini, Wieniawski, and Tours, and a Scotch Fantasia of his own. Mr. F. Amor and Master J. Carrodus were the accompanists.

Last week's concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society requires but few words of comment, the music performed being familiar from frequent repetition. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were very efficiently rendered in all their important orchestral and vocal details; the solo singers having been Misses A. Marriott, Thorndike, and Hope Glenn; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Hilton. Dr. Stainer presided, as usual, at the organ.

For this (Saturday) evening a repetition of Berlioz's "Faust" music at St. James's Hall—directed by Mr. Charles Hallé—is announced, in consequence of the great success which attended its several previous performances there. The solo singers are to be, as before, Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Pyatt. Four concerts are to be given—also at St. James's Hall—by Mr. Hallé, with his celebrated Manchester band, on the evenings of Feb. 5, 19, and 26, and March 5. The programmes are to include Berlioz's sacred work, "L'Enfance du Christ" (for the first time in London), a repetition of his "Faust," and other interesting items.

Next week the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed, with the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series.

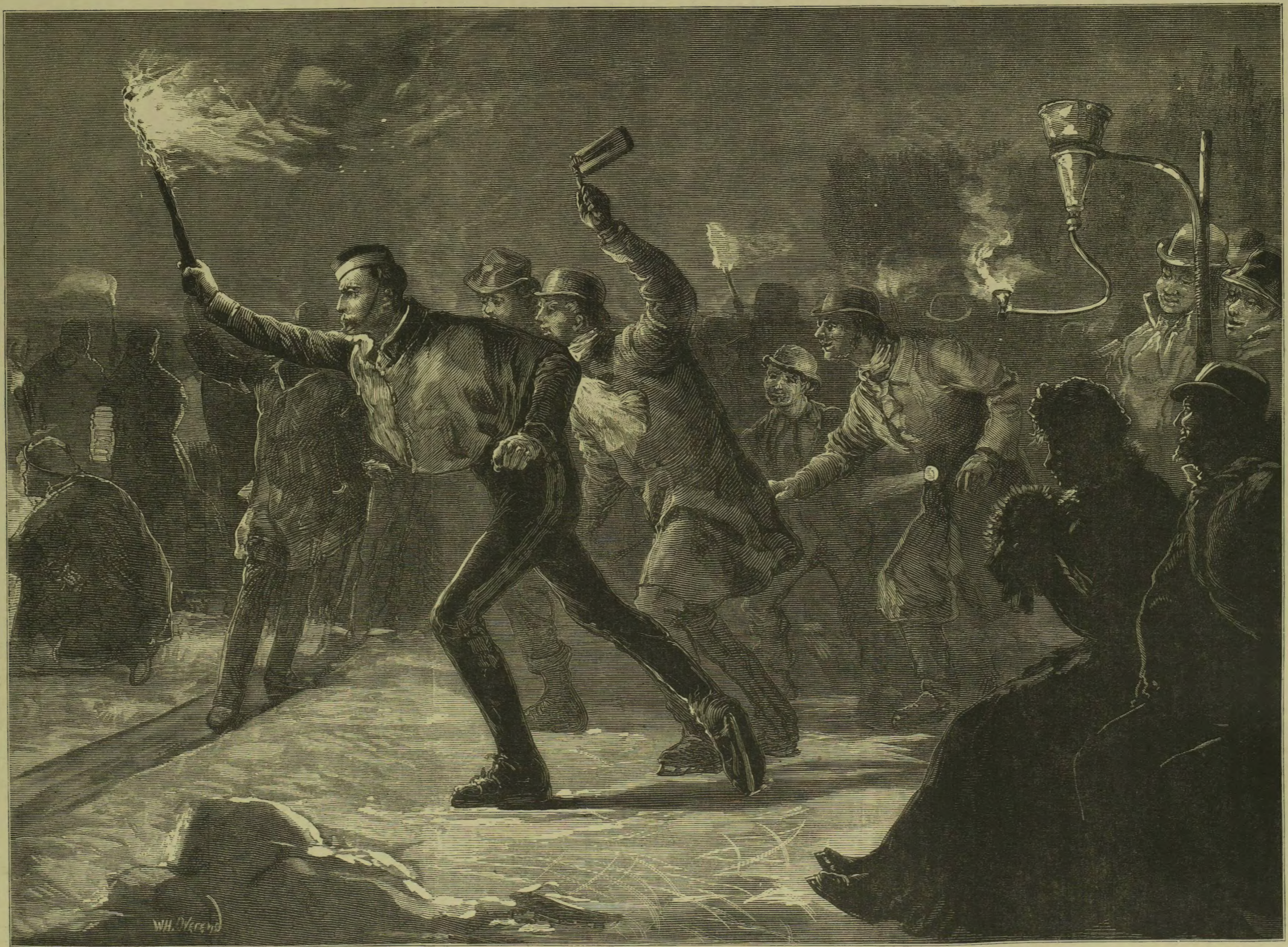
Unusual attractions are announced at Mr. Frederick Burgess's annual fête, which is to take place in St. James's Great Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening. Many of the most distinguished artists connected with the West-End theatres will take part in it; and the Hamilton Lees and M. Agoust will also appear in an original pantomime sketch.

George Danson, scenic artist, late of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, also of the Surrey Gardens and Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, died on the 23rd inst., aged eighty-two.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1880, when there was a balance of £3,273,428, to Jan. 22, 1881, were £62,427,434, against £60,373,528 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,915,756. The net expenditure was £66,098,612, against £68,610,352 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Jan. 22 amounted to £2,428,091, and at the same date in 1880 to £1,310,528.



A SPECIAL TRAIN



SKATING ON THE SERPENTINE BY TORCHLIGHT—"FOLLOW MY LEADER."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Earl Granville still has cause to blandly shake hands with himself. The continued paucity of business in the House of Lords may naturally be a source of contentment to the noble Lord, who must find plenty of work to do every day at the Foreign Office. It was with an habitually easy turn of the wrist that Earl Granville again disarmed Earl Fortescue on the 21st by showing, for the benefit of his persistent Lordship, that the passage through Parliament of the Irish Coercion or Protection Bills would probably have been retarded rather than quickened by their introduction into the Upper House first. It is easy enough to understand why the calm serenity of a busy Secretary of State should remain unruffled by such slight encounters as this; even by the Duke of Richmond's storm-in-a-teacup on Monday, in regard to the administration of "Burnett's Literary Fund" in Scotland—for did not the Earl of Rosebery with the nearest irony demonstrate the comparative inutility of the bequest of the Aberdeen body? Cannot Earl Granville plume himself also upon the dexterity with which Lord Enfield on Tuesday explained to Lord Inchiquin and Lord Waverley that the Government did not feel bound to coincide with Lord Napier's views in favour of the retention of Candahar; and cannot the noble Earl point complacently to the fact that Earl Spencer is ready, single-handed, to stem the floods, and also to the monument of industry already shown this Session by the passing of the Burial and Registration Acts Bill, the Judicial Committee Bill, and the Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill? Clearly, their Lordships can give the Commons a timely lesson in the economy of time.

The long-lingering snow has brought about the novel sight of a sledge in Palace-yard; but, within the House of Commons, the carefully maintained warmth of the temperature, Hibernian heat, and another all-night sitting, have combined to suggest we had returned to the sultry August of 1877, when (as I remarked last week) a sitting of twenty-six hours was brought to a close at ten minutes past six on the 1st of that month.

Comment on this latest trial of endurance may be reserved until the incident is referred to in due sequence. Harking back to the unduly protracted debate on the Address, Mr. Thorold Rogers is to be credited with the extinction of Mr. Dawson's amendment. The learned Professor having pointed out on the 20th inst. to the Speaker that it was not in order to ask her Majesty to introduce a bill of any kind, Mr. Dawson was constrained to withdraw his motion in favour of a measure assimilating the Irish with the English borough franchise. Yet the debate on the amendment, merely altered in phrase, continued until Mr. Parnell vouchsafed to let it end. Then it was negatived by a majority of 238—274 to 36. Mr. O'Kelly then stepped into the breach. But his final amendment adverse to the suppression in Ireland of public meetings was in the end rejected by 173 to 34 votes. A cheer of relief went up when the Address was at last agreed to.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson was driven to bring on his amendment when the report of the Address came up later in the evening. The hon. member for Carlisle discarded his Permissive Bill and Local Option style as being inappropriate to a protest against the war between the Cape and the Basutos. His tone was half apologetic. One hand thrust now and again into his pocket, the other holding his notes, the hon. and bearded Baronet assumed the manner of one criticising the Government against his will. Mr. Grant Duff, with his ruthless Scotch logic, had no difficulty in demonstrating the uselessness of the motion from a Ministerial point of view, inasmuch as the Queen's Speech promised the very mediation asked for by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The candid friend thereupon withdrew this very last amendment. Lord Kensington having duly presented the Address to the Queen, was enabled to return her Majesty's gracious answer on Monday.

Mr. Peter Rylands (who from his coign of vantage below the gangway on the Ministerial side is wont to descant on Imperial matters with an air of superiority which might be impressive were it not so parochial) fired no better on the Friday evening. He found in Mr. Cartwright a second to his motion declaring the annexation of the Transvaal unjust, and viewing with regret the efforts to enforce "British supremacy." But the House generally evidently found more congenial exponents in Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Alderman Fowler, whose denunciations of the "land-grabbing" and slavery practices of the Boers were quite refreshing after the humanitarian crotchets of the mover and seconder. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Gladstone indulged in a lively cut and parry, the former twitting the Prime Minister with having in his Midlothian speeches "repudiated" the annexation of the Transvaal, and the right hon. gentleman owing to the soft impeachment, but retorting that a difference existed between repudiation and undoing, and adding that he repudiated Mr. Chaplin's speech, but could not undo it. Whereat there was some laughter at the expense of Mr. Chaplin, who has reason to remember each of his encounters with the Prime Minister. It fell to the lot of Sir Stafford Northcote (sketched in what may be termed his usual ambling manner) to pleasantly "repudiate" Mr. Gladstone as a lexicographer; but the leader of the Opposition firmly supported the present policy of the Govern-

ment with regard to the Transvaal. Under these circumstances, it will not be wondered at that only 33 members voted for Mr. Rylands' motion, whilst 129 extinguished it.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were on Monday put through the customary competitive examination, so to call the inquisitorial questions put to Ministers, before a thronged House, the Earl of Derby, Earl Spencer, Lords Sherbrooke, Aberdare, and Rowton being among the noble Lords who crowded the small peers' gallery. The cue to the energetic action of the Government this week was given in the Premier's answer to Mr. P. J. Smyth. "We have only reached what used to be the third day of the Session," so far as public business is concerned, explained Mr. Gladstone, to show cause for not enlightening the hon. member concerning the Irish Land Bill of the Government.

Mr. Forster forthwith proceeded to show, eliciting loud cheers from the vast majority of the House, how the Government proposed to muzzle the lawless ringleaders of the agrarian revolt in Ireland. The Secretary for Ireland began well by calling the Ministerial measure "a bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland." His case was a strong one; and it was strongly put. In one sentence, Mr. Forster's speech (which lasted an hour and forty minutes) may be summed up. Its gist was that, as agrarian outrages in Ireland had increased in 1880 to the alarming number of 1253, excluding threatening letters, the chief character of these outrages being intimidation, with the view to enforce "obedience to certain commands issued, especially commands not to take farms and not to pay rent, by the Land League," the Government proposed to strike terror into the hearts of the old Ribbonmen, and Fenians, and *mauvais sujets* who terrorise over law-abiding people by giving the Lord Lieutenant power to arrest any person in Ireland known to be guilty of treasonable practices, and to imprison him for eighteen months. Mr. Forster concluded his forcible address by remarking that the three clauses of the Arms Bill will restrict the carrying of firearms to Irishmen holding licenses; and by adding that, after these measures of protection receive the sanction of the House, it will be incumbent on the Government to thoroughly reform the Irish land laws.

The Home-Rule battle against Mr. Forster was begun on Monday by Dr. Lyons, whose amendment insisting on the expediency of giving precedence to "remedial legislation" over "coercive measures" was seconded by Mr. Givan. The discursiveness of the latter hon. member afforded the long-suffering Speaker an opportunity of asserting his power by repeatedly restraining him from straying into a discussion of the Land Act. Mr. Dillon resolutely denied that the Land League was responsible for the outrages complained of; and was succeeded in opposition to the measure by Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and others; whilst Sir Stafford Northcote accorded to the Government the support of the Conservative Party. Monday's debate closed with the Speaker's insisting upon Mr. O'Donnell's withdrawal of an un-Parliamentary observation applied by him to Mr. Gladstone. The firmness of the right hon. Henry Bouverie Brand was put to a fresh test on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone very briefly moved that Mr. Forster's measures should have precedence of all other matters. Prevented by rule from putting an amendment in Mr. Parnell's name, Mr. T. P. O'Connor ably launched a general debate against the Ministerial proposition. One after the other of the Home-Rule members had to be repeatedly recalled by the Speaker to the question at issue, until one of the most incorrigible of their number, Mr. Biggar, had to be suspended by a vote of the House. The member for Cavan was directed to withdraw by 130 to 30 votes, but re-entered after the division, and then had to be directly ordered by the Speaker to retire. With an imperturbability which is his strong characteristic, Mr. Biggar left the House for the lobby; but presently reappeared in the Strangers' Gallery, whence he looked down complacently upon the commencement of the long struggle his friends made to secure the adjournment. Against this Mr. Gladstone resolutely set his face; and left Mr. Forster and a few other trusty colleagues to keep the Treasury bench warm throughout the small hours. 'Twere a thrice-told tale to relate the dreary and monotonous episodes of that prolonged sitting. Dr. Lyon Playfair by-and-by relieved the Speaker; the hours of breakfast and luncheon on Wednesday came, and still found the House sitting; Mr. Parnell, no longer a "traveller," was vociferously welcomed on his return from Dublin; and it was not till the afternoon that a division was taken on Mr. Gladstone's motion of precedence. It was carried by a majority of 218—251 to 33 votes—and the House adjourned at five minutes past two, after sitting twenty-two hours. So it will be seen that the problem of how to restrain the exuberant verbosity of Home-Rule members remains unsolved.

AIDS TO THRIFT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Fawcett's promised pamphlet on "The Post Office and Aids to Thrift" is now procurable, free of cost, at any post office. Many people have followed with interest the efforts of the Postmaster-General to utilise his department as much as possible in encouraging habits of providence and thrift among the poorer classes. The means by which the public can avail itself of the various aids to thrift now afforded by the Post Office are grouped under the five headings of—(1) how money can be saved; (2) how small amounts of Government Stock can be bought; (3) how money can be sent by post; (4) how lives can be insured; (5) how annuities can be bought; and there can be little doubt that the simple and lucid explanation which Mr. Fawcett has contented himself with giving in this form is more likely to be read and understood by the classes which he is most desirous of reaching than a more pretentious document would be.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty gave audience to Lord Kensington last Saturday, when his Lordship presented an Address from the House of Commons. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. The Right Hon. Osborne Morgan (Judge Advocate-General) had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and, with Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, dined with the Queen. The Hon. F. R. Plunkett, Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and Colonel MacGregor (appointed Quartermaster-General to the Army in India) have also been entertained by her Majesty at dinner. Despite the intense frost, the Queen has been out most days either walking or sleighing, the Empress Eugénie sometimes accompanying her. Princess Beatrice frequently skates.

Earl Dalhousie represented her Majesty, and carried a wreath from her, at the funeral of Lord Camoys.

Mr. Porter Rhodes, of Kimberley, South Africa, has submitted to the Queen's inspection the large diamond found by him near there.

The Bishop of London has received from her Majesty £200 for the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association.

The Marquis of Huntly is appointed Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of the Earl of Fife, resigned.

A design made by Colonel Arthur Ellis for the cross to be given to those who took part in the march from Cabul to Candahar, under Sir Frederick Roberts, has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Queen. It will be engraved with the words, "From Cabul to Candahar."

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Feb. 21. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold the first Drawingroom of the season at Buckingham Palace, on Feb. 25. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at Drawingrooms, except in attendance on the ladies of their families.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the balls given in London by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon in honour of the marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mlle. Marie Perugia. His Royal Highness arrived at Windsor yesterday week on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. On Saturday the Prince had a skating party at Virginia Water, and went to the Spital Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, where he took up his quarters, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, and dined with Colonel the Hon. Keith Fraser, commanding, and the officers in their mess-room, the guests including Prince Christian and several officers of the Household Brigade, covers being laid for thirty. On Sunday morning the Prince, wearing the customary uniform, attended the church parade of the 1st Life Guards, being received with a Royal salute, the troopers carrying swords and the band playing the National Anthem. After a summary inspection of the regiment, his Royal Highness presented a medal for good conduct and long service to Musician J. Wright, a similar distinction being conferred upon Corporal-Major Wyatt, who was in hospital. The Prince then, with Colonel Keith Fraser and Colonel Duncombe, took his place at the head of the regiment and marched to Holy Trinity Church, the Spital-road being lined by the residents, and the band playing a quick march, "Dinorah." The band, under Mr. Van den Heuvel, supplemented by stringed instruments, also took part in the musical portions of the service; the sermon being preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins. The Prince, after the service, returned in his place with the regiment to Spital, and then visited the troopers' quarters and the non-commissioned officers' mess, and afterwards lunched at the officers' mess. His Royal Highness attended the five o'clock service at St. George's Chapel, and dined at the usual mess. On Monday morning the Prince went to the riding-school and witnessed a lancer ride by twelve men, and also a troopers' ride, after which he inspected the stables and the married soldiers' quarters. His Royal Highness travelled from Windsor by the one o'clock express to London. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under Mr. Van den Heuvel, proceeded to Sandringham, where they have remained for the week. The Prince returned to Sandringham on Tuesday. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with their daughters, arrive at Marlborough House next Monday for the season.

Princess Christian, during her journey from London in the late snowstorm, was delayed some hours on the Great Western Railway; and, Prince Christian having telegraphed that the roads from Windsor to Cumberland Lodge were impassable, the Princess passed the night, the guest of the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, at the Deanery. Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg and her sister remain the guests of Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The wedding-dress of Princess Augusta Victoria, which is of white satin brocaded with silver, trimmed with point lace, is being prepared at the establishment of Mr. F. Caley, her Majesty's draper, Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned to Bagshot Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their family, went to the Botanic Gardens on Tuesday to see the skaters.

The Kyrle Society for bringing beauty home to the people held their first meeting on Thursday in the Kensington Townhall, Prince Leopold, president, in the chair; Princess Louise of Lorne, vice-president, being present.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Queen has approved the offer of a Privy Councillorship to Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., with the view of securing his services on the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Ralph Richardson, secretary of the Midlothian Liberal Association, having written to Mr. Gladstone in reference to reports which have been published that on account of ill health the Premier was about to retire from the House of Commons and accept a peerage, received the following reply from the private secretary to the Prime Minister:—"I beg to assure you that the rumour to which you refer in your note to me is perfectly groundless."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in January was 96,564, of whom 52,776 were in workhouses and 43,788 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 351, 8173, and 11,960 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 699, of whom 538 were men, 140 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Denson, Henry, to be Rector of Farncombe, Surrey.
 Bleden, W. H.; Incumbent of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Aberdeen.
 Cox, Sir George William; Vicar of Bekebourne.
 Davidson, J. P. F.; Chaplain of St. James's Home for Female Penitents, Fulham.
 Edwald, William Harris; Vicar of St. John's, Lancaster.
 Haldane, A. Chinnery; Dean of Argyll and the Isles.
 Hicks, Edward; Vicar of Kildgrove.
 Home, James David; Curate of Gorseston, Great Yarmouth.
 Johnson, J.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Macclesfield.
 Lambert, Alfred Lionel; Rector of Easington-with-Liverton.
 Owen, John S.; Rural Dean of the Tunstead Division of the Deanery of Wexham.
 Poole, George Alfred; Curate of Aston.
 Storrs, George Noel; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay.
 Thomas, John; Curate of Brantingham-with-Elkerker.
 Trebeck, James J.; Rector of Southwell.
 Wright, T. Edge; Vicar of Satterthwaite, Lancashire.
 Yonge, John Eyre; Rural Dean of the Happing Division of the Deanery of Wexham.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Harry S. C. Smithson, of Morris Grange, near Richmond, has contributed £250 towards the restoration and enlargement of the parish church of Shildon, near Darlington.

The reopening of Wood Norton church, Norfolk, after restoration, by Mr. Dolby, architect, took place on Wednesday week, under considerable difficulties, owing to the unusual severity of the weather.

A painted window, the gift of Mr. Crundall, has been placed in St. James's, Dover. The subject, "Christ Blessing Children," which has been executed under the direction of the Rev. W. E. Light, fills the four main openings. The work is from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

The apse at the south-eastern angle of Chester Cathedral has been restored, in memory of their father, by the sons of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, who was born at Aldford, near that city, in 1805. The groined ceiling of the apse is filled with rich gilded fresco-work, the windows are enriched with stained glass, and the space beneath the windows is occupied by a series of very fine mosaics of scriptural subjects. The mosaics are dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Brassey "by her sons, Thomas Henry, Arthur, and Albert." The latest addition is, however, a bust in marble, by M. Wagnmuller, of the late Mr. Brassey, the pedestal of which is partially incorporated with the northern wall of the apse. It is considered an excellent likeness. It is proposed to insert additional mosaics in memory of one of Mr. Brassey's children.

Canon Farrar began his third sermon on the Establishment, at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday afternoon, by repudiating the "complete misconception" that he was answering any sermons preached in any other place. He addressed himself to large principles, not to small antagonisms. At a time when voices had been raised, even within the Church, of protest against her national character, it was but befitting that some words of defence should be uttered by one of the humblest of her sons in the grandest of her temples. Had he kept silence, even the stones of the Abbey might have cried out against him. He then proceeded to eulogise the parochial system, and to predict its destruction as the certain result of disestablishment. He denied that the Church was the mere creature of the State, or that she was or ever had been established by the State. She was born with the birth of the nation, and has been the sound mind in the sound body of the English State ever since. He then traced her history through British, Saxon, and mediæval times down to the Reformation, in order to prove that she had never been entirely independent of the State, and had never been entirely under the dominion of Papal Rome.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Childers presented the prizes, last Saturday, to the successful competitors in the 4th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps, at Woolwich. He called attention to the voluntary system being the basis of the volunteer organisation and of our entire military system; and expressed his satisfaction that, notwithstanding the depression of the last few years, the Volunteers had steadily become a more efficient force. He advised parents to encourage their sons and young people generally to give more attention to drill.

On the same day the prizes of the 8th (late 19th) Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Rifles were distributed by the Lord Mayor at the headquarters, New-street, Kennington-park-road. Lieut.-Colonel Ray, in his opening statement, said the strength of the regiment was 700, and there were 655 efficient. Private Chadwick, of A company, was awarded the badge of rifle and three stars as best shot in the battalion.

A dramatic performance will be given by the Royal Naval Volunteers' Musical and Dramatic Club at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, next Saturday, for the benefit of Instructor W. G. White, who has recently met with a very serious accident, at gun drill, which will entirely incapacitate him from further duty. The performance will begin at eight o'clock, with an original farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled—"Tom Cobb," by W. S. Gilbert. (The committee have much pleasure in announcing that the author has kindly volunteered to superintend the piece.) This will be followed by an original musical eccentric fragment, in one act, entitled—"Love," by Gunner C. F. Fuller; music composed and arranged by Gunner Campbell Williams.

KILLED BY A SHARK.

The *Times* of Monday announces the death of a boy, Alexey O'Connell Drury, from mutilations received from a shark while bathing in the river at Brisbane.

The Queensland papers give details of this sad occurrence as follows:—On the evening of Nov. 25 last, Victor and Alexey, sons of Mr. Albert V. Drury, clerk to the Executive Council, and nephews of Mr. Justice Pring, were bathing, with three other lads, in the river, close to their father's residence. Alexey Drury, a fine, manly little fellow of about twelve, and, although so young, a first-rate swimmer and diver, was close to the bank, his companions having landed, when he was seized by the foot by a shark, said to be 8 ft. long. The boy screamed and made a brave struggle, not losing his presence of mind for a moment, and as the shark appeared to be dragging him under, he turned and dived at the brute, and, in doing so, got free. The shark then made a second and more determined rush, seizing the poor lad by the other leg with a firmer hold, Alexey all the time keeping hitting at the monster. Victor Drury, a year or two older than Alexey, on hearing the screams, gallantly jumped into the water to his little brother's assistance, followed by the other lads, and after desperate struggles they succeeded in dragging the brave little fellow on to the bank. In the meantime a second shark had appeared, but, happily, did not join in the attack. On assistance being obtained Alexey's feet were found to be so fearfully lacerated that both had to be amputated. For some time the symptoms seemed favourably to the child's life being saved, notwithstanding the great loss of blood and shock to the system, but, unhappily, mortification set in, and the lad was released from his terrible sufferings on the morning of the 27th, clinging to his poor parents to the last.

THE STATE TRIAL IN IRELAND.

The trial of Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish Land League has been brought to a close without any definite result.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday Mr. Justice Fitzgerald opened his charge to the jury. Mr. Parnell and others of the traversers were in court. The Judge declared that the law of conspiracy was clear, and not, as it had been called, the invention of modern times. It was equally untrue that it was obsolete and set aside. There was no analogy whatever between trades unionism and the Land League's system of agitation. He commented on the rules of the Land League furnished for the organisation and management of local branches, and said he had no hesitation in stating that the organisation from which these proceeded was an illegal one. Mr. Biggar had stated in one of his speeches that the magistrates and Judges in that country were partisan, and that the tenant who sought for a remedy from these sources had no chance. It was also said to be useless for a tenant to expect redress from his landlord, for the Crown counsel misapplied the truth and the juries were packed. Judge Fitzgerald stated that this was untrue, and that the person who uttered it knew it to be so. Continuing his summing-up on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald quoted from their speeches, and said they were not in support of reform, but were the advocacy of revolution and a Communist Republic. If the allegations and facts made in the indictment were considered to have been proved, the defendants were guilty of a breach of the law.

After deliberating several hours, the jury announced that there was no prospect of their agreeing upon a verdict, and they were accordingly discharged. It was stated that there were two for and ten against a conviction.

THE REPORT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on the Irish land system has been published, filling a Bluebook of nearly seventy pages. The main recommendations of the report are signed by four of the Commissioners, Lord Bessborough, Baron DOWSE, The O'Connor Don, and Mr. Shaw, though the two latter publish supplementary observations qualifying their adhesion. The fifth Commissioner, Mr. Kavanagh, publishes a separate report, in which he expresses his dissent from many of the arguments and conclusions of his colleagues, while, practically, he comes nearer to them than was anticipated.

The Commissioners state that the object of the scheme they advocate is "to recognise by legislation the abiding and prevailing traditional sentiment that the cultivator has a property in the soil he cultivates." Starting from this point, the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the Act of 1870 has "been vainly appealed to for an adequate remedy" by the Irish tenant. No modification or enlargement of that Act, it is urged, will meet the necessity of the case. Nor is the proposed extension of the Ulster tenant-right custom to the rest of Ireland admitted to be a satisfactory settlement. Even in Ulster, it is said, the tenant-right system, legalised and consolidated by the Act of 1870, has broken down.

The Commissioners propose to "give legal recognition to the existing state of things." "Occupiers have, as a general rule, acquired rights to continuous occupancy which, in the interests of the community, it is desirable legally to recognise. We think the farmer should no longer be liable at law to the displacement of his interest in his holding, either directly by ejection, or indirectly by the raising of his rent, at the discretion of the landlord." The Commissioners propose to carry out this policy by enlarging all ordinary tenancies from year to year "into a new kind of statutory tenure, defeasible only upon decree of the Land Court, for the breach of certain well-ascertained conditions, and held subject to the payment of a rent the amount of which should, in the last resort, be fixed neither by the landlord nor by the tenant, but by constituted authority. The method according to which a fair rent should be fixed is fully discussed in the report, and the Commissioners at the same time recommend that "free sale" should be allowed.

With respect to the scheme for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, the Commissioners generally concur in the recommendations of the Committee which investigated the subject in 1877 and 1878. The removal of technical hindrances and the advancement of a larger proportion of capital to purchasing tenants are advocated. The state of the poverty-stricken peasantry in many places, "where, it is said, they are not able, if they had their land gratis, to live by cultivating it," is not regarded as presenting an insoluble problem. Reduction of rent may slightly better the condition of these poor people. Free sale, it is supposed, "will do something also." State-aided emigration is discountenanced. The Commissioners say:—"We should be unwilling to encourage the idea that by pressure from without the Irish people were induced to leave their native land." Another proposal, for the interference of the State and the expenditure of public money, is also dismissed. The project of planting the poorer tenants and labourers on the waste lands is acknowledged to be impracticable:—"Lands which are pure waste will never repay the outlay for reclamation, and those of a better class are held for grazing purposes, and are highly prized by those tenants who have privileges on them."

These are the main points in the report signed by the four Commissioners.

MR. BRYCE, M.P., ON ASIA MINOR.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Bryce, M.P., gave a lecture at the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Hutchison-street, Houndsditch, on the subject of "Asia Minor, its Past and its Future." After dealing with the ancient history of Asia Minor, the lecturer went on to describe the rule of the Turks, a nation without art, without science, and without literature, under whom the land had gradually but surely decayed down to the present day, when the whole of the country scarcely contained as many souls as London. Vast tracts of land, once fertile, were now sterile deserts, and even in the chief city, Smyrna, the "delta" of the river was allowed to "silt" up to such an extent that before long it would be unapproachable except by vessels of the smallest tonnage. Life was so insecure that no man ventured out unarmed. The only remedy for this state of things was the overthrow of the power of the Sultan, which he believed was near at hand. The Arabs, who hated and despised the Moslems, were in a state of revolt; the other nationalities would follow suit; and then, by the establishment of local self-government, those who knew exactly the wants and requirements of the country would administer its affairs. The Greeks would take the seaboard, and there would be a gradual return of the Jews to Palestine. It was the wish of all men that Palestine should come back to the hands of its ancient rulers, the Jews, and to this end the first emigrants must be agriculturists, whose ranks could be recruited from the persecuted Jews of Roumania, Poland, and, he was sorry to say, Germany. The fertile slopes of Palestine would thus be again clad with vines, and her now sterile deserts would become golden corn-fields. The world would look forward to the time when the Jewish race would again possess their ancient home.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Evans has been appointed Chairman of the General Committee of the House of Commons on Railway and Canal Bills.

Mr. Byam Martin Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed an Inspector of Workhouse Schools, in the room of Mr. Henry George Bowyer, resigned.

Lord Gifford, one of the Court of Session Judges, has resigned his appointment in consequence of ill-health. There are now two vacancies on the Scotch Bench.

Mr. Treve Edgcome, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed standing counsel to the Poor-Law Amendment Society.

Mr. Edward Whympster will describe his ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi to the members of the Alpine Club next Tuesday evening, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

The Admiralty will discontinue the payment of a shilling a day to the naval cadets, and devote the money to the education of a certain number of boys at the rate of £40 per annum. Ten of these poor boys will be admitted each year.

Several landlords in the district of Claremorris (county of Mayo) have, it is stated, refused to pay any income tax, alleging that, as they have received no rents, they are not liable for the taxes.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Alexander McArthur) began her receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday, and will continue them on the afternoons of the first and third Tuesdays in each succeeding month, from three to five.

A cheque for 100 guineas has been received at the Mansion House as a further donation to the Hospital Sunday Fund from the trustees of the late Mr. James Drew, of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park.

At a recent meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture it was stated that Lord Egerton had intimated his willingness to give a scholarship to Sandbach School, value £220 a year, for competition by farmers' sons.

A jury at the Worcester Assizes have given a verdict against a town councillor of that borough, with four hundred pounds damages, for bribing three voters to vote for a certain candidate at the municipal election in 1879.

The Government have offered a reward of £500 for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage at the Salford Barracks; and a reward of £100 and a free pardon to any accomplice who will give information.

At a meeting held in London last Saturday, at which Hanlan, Trickett (who represented Laycock), and Mr. Ireland, the umpire, were present, it was decided to postpone the match for the Sculling Championship and stake of one thousand pounds between Hanlan and Laycock to Monday, Feb. 14.

General Roberts was entertained at a public dinner on Tuesday evening by the leading citizens of Bristol. The Mayor presided, and the High Sheriff of the city, the High Steward (the Duke of Beaufort), and the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Earl Ducie) were among the company.

Mr. John McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Edward Jenkins were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of the city of Edinburgh, where the polling took place on Thursday—the result not being known at the time our early edition was put to press.

A meeting of the Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—when the application of Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, gentleman, 80, Piccadilly, for the freedom and to be recorded in the Vintners' Company was granted.

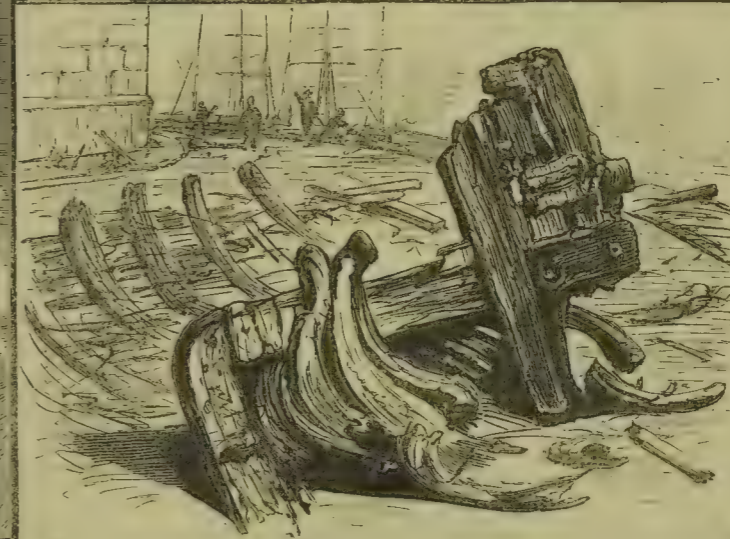
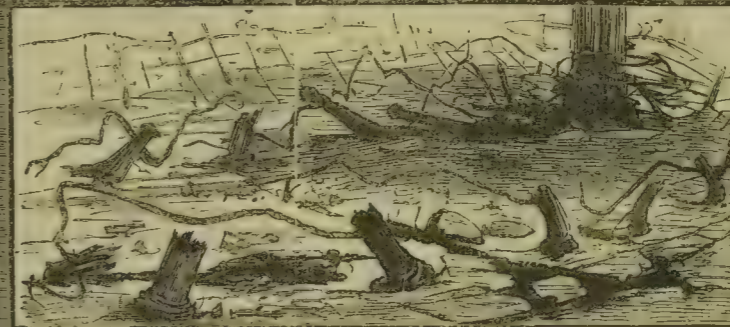
A petition was before the Master of the Rolls last Saturday for the winding-up of the Edison Telephone Company of London (Limited), which was formed in August, 1879, with a nominal capital of £230,000, in 2000 shares of £100 each. The Master of the Rolls made the order as prayed.

Remissions of rent have recently been made as follows:—The Duke of Cambridge at the rent audit just held of the Combe estates granted a reduction of 15 per cent to his farm tenants; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has again allowed a deduction of 10 per cent to the tenantry on his Hertfordshire estates. A remission of 20 per cent has been granted on the half-year's rent to the tenants on Lord Clifden's estate at Buckingham. Considerable remissions of rent have been made during the last half-year by the late Sir Robert Burdett and his sisters, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Trevanion, to the tenants of the Baronet's estates in Berks and Wilts.

One incident of the snowstorm, the strange adventures of a cheque for £1000, is, perhaps, worth recording. On the evening of the 18th inst., among other letters put up for posting, was one addressed to a house in Glasgow, containing a cheque on the Bank of England for a sum little short of one thousand pounds. The cheque, not reaching its destination in due course, was stopped at the Bank, and nothing more was heard of it until Tuesday morning, when, to the surprise of the merchants who had issued the cheque, it was brought back, with the missing letter, by a police inspector, it having been found adhering to a block of ice floating in the river off Deptford, in front of Messrs. Penn's engineering works. It is presumed that the messenger, in taking the letters to Lombard-street, dropped some, and that this one was carted with the snow into the Thames, and, after a week's immersion, was found frozen to a block of ice, and was taken by the finder to the Deptford police station.

The fatal effects of the cold weather are seen in the Registrar-General's return for last week. The total number of deaths was 2016, and the births numbered 2192. The births were 531 below the average, while the deaths exceeded by 230 the average numbers, in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 353, 363, and 371 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 617, and showed an excess of 141 upon the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 441 were attributed to bronchitis, and 97 to pneumonia. The deaths of three males, aged 81, 86, and 92 years, in East London, were the subject of inquests, the verdict in each case being "Found dead. Syncope. Exposure to cold." There were 42 deaths from smallpox, 52 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 13 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fevers, and 12 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2644 births and 2389 deaths were registered. The mean temperature last week was 23.4 deg., and 15.5 below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1866. The coldest day was Thursday, when the mean was only 19.2, showing a deficiency of 19.9. The lowest night temperature was 12.7 on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 31.7 on Saturday.

The Achilles, Northumberland, and Agincourt sailed from Lisbon last Saturday for Vigo. The Minotaur fouled her anchor, and sailed next day.



On the Admiralty Pier after the Storm.

Wreckage thrown on the Quay by the Sea.

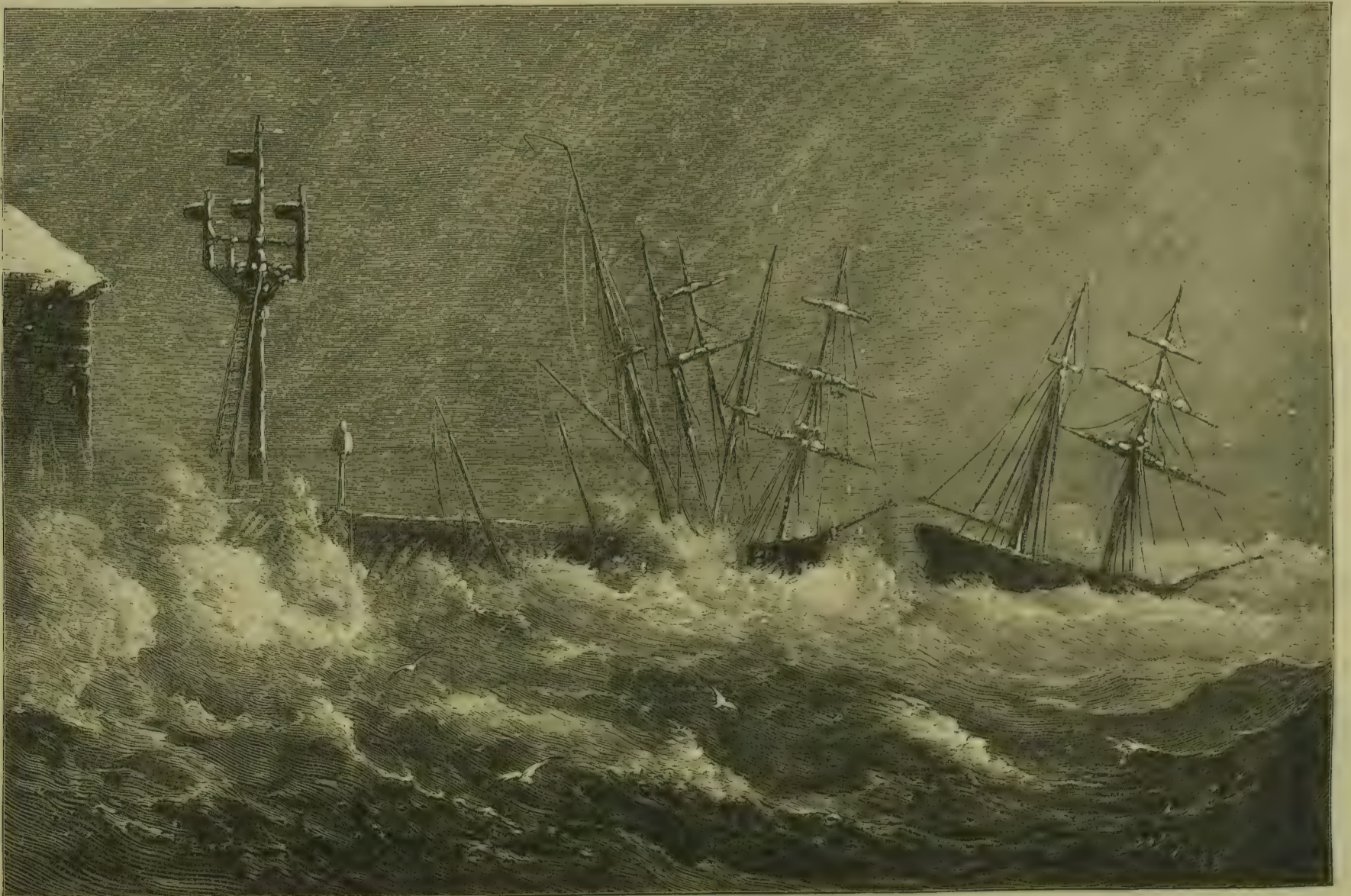
A Drencher at the Lord Warden.

The Parade after the Storm.

The Pier in front of the Lord Warden after the Storm.



FLEET-STREET DURING THE SNOWSTORM ON TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 18



THE STORM AT RYDE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18: DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY PIER.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The two early works by Raphael with which we concluded our first notice of this exhibition left us at the threshold of the sixteenth century, and of that development of the Italian school in which art reached the highest point it has ever attained in modern times of imaginative majesty and dramatic power, as also of technical achievement in all but minor, more sensuous, and semi-material qualities. But of this grand climacteric we have here no fully adequate examples. The nearest approach to the lofty standard of the period will, perhaps, be found in three portraits by Andrea del Sarto, which, though damaged by abrasion in cleaning, fairly support his reputation among his contemporaries as a portrait painter. These are No. 150, described as a "Portrait of the Painter," but certainly not a likeness of the artist himself, though it may be of his friend Conti, as suggested by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle; and two others, simply called, respectively, "Portrait of a Man" (153) and "Portrait of a Lady" (159). In the last a book is introduced (indicating the lady's literary tastes), inscribed "Petrarcha," and, for no other apparent reason, the portrait has been absurdly supposed to represent Petrarch's Laura, who, when this portrait was painted, had been dead about sixty years. All three portraits are remarkable not for their draughtsmanship, which is faulty, nor emphatically for their intense characterisation, but for their noble air and grave colouring, and, above all, their effective light and shade—the shadow of the head being projected with striking effect of relief in more than one instance on to the background. To the treatment in this last respect the heads owe an aspect of almost illusive reality, and it was this which Vasari doubtless had in view when he eulogised Andrea's portraits as hardly distinguishable from the living personages. It is noteworthy, also, as anticipating much that was subsequently done—even by Rembrandt.

Turning to the Venetian school, there is a fine half-length (156) of a typical Venetian *bella bionda*, large of mould, but with exquisitely pencilled features—scribed to Giorgione. The face has, however, been so minutely stippled by the restorer that it is impossible to recognise the touch of the master. A rather large "Holy Family" (149), bearing the name of Titian, is a fine and glowing, but much obscured and woefully cracked picture—at least of the school. An authentic and better-preserved Titian is that of the three little Princesses, daughters of King Ferdinand of Austria (213); but the great Italian has hardly caught the unconscious grace of childhood as our own Reynolds would probably have done. As a master of decorative effect, Paul Veronese is unrivalled here in his grandiose figures of "Geometry and Navigation" (164) and "Astronomy" (166); and still more in the group numbered 146, in which, under the guise of a most voluptuous "Venus" and a stately "Mars" (one of each of whose legs a little amorino is binding together with a rosy fillet, while another restrains the charge of Mars with his own sword), we doubtless have the portraits of a Venetian noble and his mistress. The picture is in perfect preservation, and Veronese's colouring is seen at its ripest and best; we can recall, indeed, few examples of the master to compare with this one; the refined colour of the flesh of Venus and the keeping of its lovely grey-toned shadows are worthy of all praise. Two male heads by Moroni (158 and 162)—so perfectly rendering, as usual, the individuality of each, that we might fancy we were acquainted with the originals—should not be passed by, though hung too high for their merit, and though suffering from sinking in of the colours into the dark preparation (frequent in Moroni's works), which gives, to the latter more particularly, a cadaverous aspect.

Of the Spanish School there is an early ultra-realistic Murillo, "The Marriage at Cana" (154), with the customary Sevillian types of common life, and a number of Spanish jars in the foreground. But more interesting to an artist than this and other works of the same long-overrated painter will be the single head, "The Flute Player" (102), a most powerful piece of character and handling, attributed, and rightly, we think, to Velasquez.

We styled Vandyke a Flemish-Italian in our preceding article, and there can be no question that his visit to Italy largely influenced his style, as that of his master Rubens (from whose prolific pencil, by-the-way, there is not a single example here) was influenced before him by the same experience, and also, by that, looking to the South, of sundry of his Flemish contemporaries and immediate predecessors. There are several pieces of Vandyke's portraiture, after he had acquired the stateliness and warmth that distinguished the noble series of his works at Genoa. But we have only space to mention the large group at the head of the Great Room of John, Count of Nassau, his wife, son, and three daughters. Technically, this picture is almost faultless; yet its execution is simple and direct as can be; it has, on the one hand, neither the slightness and thinness of our own Gainsborough, nor, on the other, the factitious impasto and glazings of Reynolds. But it may justly be objected that the composition is formal, the figures too equally ranged, and each too palpably and consciously posed—faults which it was sought to obviate in the family and other groups of a rather later period, called conversation-pieces, in which some incident or common occupation removes the stiffness of a too symmetrical parade.

It is time, however, that we should come to the Dutch pictures—derived mainly from the collection of Mrs. Henry Hope—which form so distinct a feature of this exhibition. We leave finally, then, the glow of the South for the grey of the North; we part company with sumptuously robed Signori and Signore for black-frocked burgomasters and dwarfish boors and rustic lads; art will be no more inspired by piety or lofty imagination; the gallery fresco or canvas will be replaced by the miniature panel or cabinet frame; for elevating purpose we must often accept an utterly ignoble aim; instead of all that lends charm and grace and beauty to the aspect of life, we must often be content with the ugly, the low, the sordid. Yet, despite all these drawbacks—which, however, should be steadily kept in view in estimating the Dutch school, and were too much lost sight of by the dilettante collectors of the last century, or this country would have been enriched by many more priceless and now unattainable Italian masterpieces—despite, we say, all drawbacks, these Dutch pictures are so sincere, so faithful to the nature they represent; above all, they are wrought with such patient skill and carried to such completeness that their study becomes both instructive and interesting. And among them we shall even find, occasionally at least, a sense of elegance in subject or accessories, derived probably from the French—as in Wouverman's daintily finished equestrian groups, and the silvery little pictures by Metz, particularly his "Gentleman, in a black dress, Writing" (127), not to speak of Netscher and other painters unrepresented. Terburg, too, though a laborious, phlegmatic painter, was a gentleman, and his models were clearly drawn from the Batavian aristocracy; though his Burgomaster here (80) is scarcely a favourable specimen, and stands awkwardly, owing to the too "sudden" perspective of the floor. Van der Helst, also, has

a true sense of dignity in his admirable portrait-works, of which there is a good example in the "Arrest of the De Witts" (87), which is a kind of dramatic "conversation"-piece. And if the subjects of De Hooghe are not elevated, they are, on the other hand, not depraved. But much could be forgiven to such a consummate painter of light—as great almost in this direction as is Rembrandt as a painter of shadow. The Queen's picture, representing "A Card Party" (113), with the light shining through windows and door from the court without, is positively dazzling. We see, however, the means whereby this brilliance is in part obtained; the nearer shadowed portions of the figures next the spectator are, in order by contrast to force the light, rendered densely, almost inkily, black—more so than they would appear in nature. In the other De Hooghe the contrasts are less violent; but although the picture is, in consequence, less striking at first sight, it is more veracious and more subtle in observation. The light within is perhaps too equal in value to the light without, but the gradation of the effect generally, especially through the open doorway, is wonderfully illusive. In two little pictures by Paul Potter there is, again, some exaggeration of light and shade. The brown cloud and sunburst in the "Landscape, with Cattle and Sheep" (82) decidedly oversteps the modesty of nature; and in "The Stable Door" (71), the light falling on the white horse is not accounted for. The popular favourite, Gerard Dow, does not illustrate the best side of the art of Holland. It is almost painful to us to dwell upon or trace the dogged phlegm and mechanical elaboration of this "Girl with Game and Vegetables" (97) at a window, in which you may count the very threads of the carpet slung up on one side, and the meshes of the wicker birdcage on the other. Yet it is impossible to deny that in the smaller picture by Dow, called "Smoking" (70), the effect of candle-light on the faces is rendered with singular fidelity, while the microscopic precision of touch is marvellous. A wide contrast to the last is presented by the sturdy and comparatively impulsive Jan Steen, with his free and descriptive handling. Here (88) is the burly toper in *propria persona*, painted by himself, clearly without flattery, sitting smoking, with half-closed, musing eyes, his after-dinner pipe, while his still fatter wife has fallen asleep over the remains of their meal, and his children amuse themselves blowing soap-bubbles. Whatever we may think of the man or his *ménage*, as painting this is good work—fine in colour, true in effect, spirited in handling. His faculty for telling a story, as well as his merits as a painter *per se*, are further illustrated in "The Christening" (100), and "A Lady offering Wine to a Gentleman" (104), the last being curiously Hogarthian in its apparent intention. For artistic qualities of colouring and effect (almost Italian in their low-toned richness), and for balance of those qualities, none of these painters deserve to rank higher than, if so high as, rare and, till lately, little known Van der Meer of Delft. The "Interior" (193), by him, is a beautiful work of art. To think that his pictures till not long ago could have been bought for a few pounds!

A greater than all these, however, remains to be noticed—one who stands as it were apart in a strange region of weird imagination and witching shadows. Rembrandt was not, as is often supposed, unacquainted with classical remains, nor with the great Italian masters of the Renaissance, for we know this from the catalogue of his effects made on his bankruptcy; yet—though not perhaps, after all, wholly uninfluenced by the latter—how determinedly he preserved his own individuality. We have here a small full-length portrait group of a portly gentleman and his wife, signed and dated, 1633—painted with that studious, searching care which has characterised the early works of every artist that has ever risen to eminence. Next, "Christ and his Disciples in the Storm" (168), signed and dated two years later, but which is hardly worthy of him, though it has always been accepted as his. Then comes a "Portrait of a Man" (161) in the act of taking down his cap from a wall, bearing the date 1614—solid and strong, like all the works of this period, but ugly and ill-conceived in action. Lastly, the equestrian life-size portrait of Marshal Turenne (165), dated 1619, the only portrait of this description painted by Rembrandt—the head fine, but the horse rather wooden, and the landscape background impartially bathed in brown to relieve the head. In short, none of these works are fully representative of the master's genius in its maturity. Rembrandt we all know as the arch-magician of chiaroscuro; but the study of shadow effects was pursued by other of the "brown masters" of Holland. There is a picture of an "Oil Mill" (96) here by Teniers, which, though relieved now and again by sparkling touches on pots, pans, and iron, characteristic of his hand, might have been painted in rivalry with Rembrandt, if the early date, "1633," will not, as indeed it does not, forbid the supposition. Of how true Teniers, in another of his "manners," could be to grey daylight effect we have, however, examples in the "Interior" (69), with the carcass of an ox, and in the open air "Worship of Bacchus" (69)—a large picture illustrating by various groups, the making of wine, with also a crowd of votaries about the shrine of a boy Bacchus, and not omitting the more offensive concomitants of debauchery. Adrian Van Ostade, again, is distinctly conventional in the olive-brown shadow tones of the open-air scene—idyllic shall we call it in virtue of its subject and abject naiveté—"A Cottage Yard" (106). Still more conventional, more obviously forced for a purpose, are the hotter brown shadows that frame around the face of Nicholas Maas's "Old Woman Peeling Apples" (119). But look well at that old woman's face, with its deep furrows of age, and its patient enduring expression, for there is nothing more faithful to nature, and hardly anything so pathetic in the entire exhibition.

Here we must pause, leaving the works of deceased British painters for a concluding notice.

Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A., died on Monday last. We shall give his portrait next week.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, will open to the public on Tuesday next.

Mr. Frank Dicksee, painter, and Mr. William Hamo Thornycroft, sculptor, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Alma-Tadema has been appointed by the Emperor of Germany a Foreign Knight of the Order Pour le Mérite of the Arts and Sciences division.

The court of assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company have raised their annual subscription to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement Technical Education from £2000 to £4000 per annum, exclusive of the capital sum of £10,000 previously voted towards the building fund of the Central Technical Institute at South Kensington.

The Art-Union of Ireland announces its twenty-second annual drawing for next month. The entire sum received from subscribers to the society, less working expenses, is devoted to the purchase of works of art exhibited annually at the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, the selection of the work being left to the prize-winner. Last year the committee were enabled to distribute the sum of £440 in prizes, twenty in number, varying in value from £50 to £10.

The January number of the *Art Journal* is the first of a new series, and comes out quite changed, both in its contents and its outside appearance. This, the oldest of the journals devoted to art, is evidently determined to compete with some of its younger rivals, such as *Scribner's Magazine* and the *American Art-Review*; but in the matter of illustrations it has yet a good deal of way to make up. We wish success to this "brush up" of an old friend, who is evidently bent on keeping pace with the times.

The February number of the *Magazine of Art* is a good one, full of interesting reading and good engravings. "The Homes of our Artists" is the beginning of an interesting series of illustrated papers, which, if as well done as this home of the President of the Royal Academy, will be of great value hereafter as records of the great painters of the Victorian era. There is also in this number a good account of the Roman villa at Brading.

SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

The large African lion "Wallace," which recently attacked and severely wounded a cage-cleaner at Sanger's menagerie, Bingley Hall, Birmingham, made a ferocious attack last Saturday upon the negro lion-tamer, Alicamoussa, himself, who narrowly escaped with his life. The lion, which is still suffering from the wounds on the head which were inflicted on him by Alicamoussa at the time he rescued the cage-cleaner, has on several occasions shown signs of resentment lately when the lion-tamer entered the cage, and rather heavy punishment has been found necessary to make him go through his performance. On Saturday, when Alicamoussa entered the den he was seized by the lion, which sprang upon him, dashed him on the floor of the cage, and seized his right arm in its mouth. The lion-tamer held a loaded whip in his right hand, which he could not use, but with his left he fired a revolver which contained a blank cartridge. This had no effect. But one of the under-keepers thrusting an iron bar into the cage and probing the lion with it, the animal loosed his hold of the man. Then Alicamoussa regained his feet, and with great self-possession, fired another shot at the lion, which sulkily retired. The lion-tamer walked out of the den, and was afterwards treated at the Queen's Hospital for severe scalp wounds and a lacerated wound of the arm. "Wallace" will be sent to the Zoological Society's Gardens, and will not again go through any "lion-taming" performances.

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THE PITILESS STORM.
DRAWN BY C. J. STANILAND.



WINTRY WEATHER ON THE THAMES: THE RIVER AT PUTNEY.

THE GREAT SNOWSTORM.

Not for many years past has the southern part of Great Britain felt a wintry storm to be compared in violence and long continuance with that of Tuesday in last week. Its effects in London and the Home Counties were beyond example within the recollection of middle-aged persons; though in the North of England, especially at Manchester in a memorable January nearly thirty years ago, the obstruction of railway traffic and of postal communication, during three whole days, was far more remarkable. We devote the larger number of our Illustrations, this week, to the subject which has chiefly occupied the attention of society in and around the metropolis, during the past ten days, notwithstanding the urgent importance of Irish political discussions. The great storm of Tuesday, Jan. 18, will long be held memorable, attended as it was, both in town and country, and on the river Thames, and on the south-eastern seacoast, with incidental disasters, floods in South London, distressing or troublesome snow-drifts, destruction of piers and wharves, and the wreck of vessels along the shore, which coming all at once excited feelings almost of dismay.

Exceedingly boisterous and unsettled weather, on Tuesday morning last week, suddenly spread over these islands. The chart at eight a.m. showed that a large and important atmospheric depression had advanced from the Bay of Biscay to our south-western and southern coasts. Its centre lay near Jersey, where the barometer had fallen nearly an inch to 28.8 in.; while, in the opposite quarter, to the north-east, an area of high pressure had been formed over Scandinavia, and very steep gradients were shown over these islands. The wind

had, consequently, risen quickly, and easterly gales were reported over the whole of England and Ireland. The gales were particularly severe and gusty in the south and south-east of England, and were accompanied by continuous and heavy snow, which, together, made the weather in these districts inclement in the extreme. Temperature had fallen in the south-west, but had risen fast in the east and south-east. The frost, however, though much less intense than during a few days before, still held generally, and readings ranged from 34 deg. in the south-west to 12 deg. at Aberdeen. During the whole of that day the depression travelled on in a north-easterly direction. Pressure was increasing over France and our south-western stations, while it remained steadily high in the north, and gradients on the barometric scale were very steep over England. The wind was west-south-westerly at Hurst Castle and Jersey, but easterly to north-easterly winds continued in all other places, and blew strongly or with the force of a gale, except in Scotland.

All over London, all through the Monday night, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and continued all next day. Soon after nine a.m. on Tuesday, fine snow began to fall, and was driven before the wind with great force. It seemed to possess extraordinary penetrative power, as passengers by omnibuses, cabs, and other vehicles found to their discomfort, and so did the residents even in well-built houses. As the day wore on, the snow continuing to fall, it was driven by the easterly wind which prevailed into drifts and wreaths, especially in the suburbs, where in places it lay to the depth of three or four feet. The lowest temperature during the Monday night was 27 deg., or 5 deg. of frost. At nine o'clock next morning the thermometer stood at 28, and there was

little variation throughout the day. By noon a good deal of snow had fallen, and the effect of the high wind, which was then pretty steady from the N.E., was to deposit the drift three feet in depth on one side of many streets, while the other side was free from snow. No instance can better describe the force of the wind and the density of the snow-falls than that furnished by stations on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, which are 500 and 600 yards long, well roofed, but open at the ends. They had their platforms and permanent way as covered with snow as if they stood in the open air, unsheltered by capacious roofs. The carriage ways of the streets became so encumbered that during the afternoon all railway waggons and other weighty traffic was suspended. When it was carried on additional horses were yoked as leaders to the vehicles. Cabmen and the drivers of omnibuses wore veils over their faces, as without them the blinding snow would have rendered them incapable of driving without danger. In the course of the afternoon, in many usually busy streets, shopkeepers closed their premises for two reasons—first, because there was no one to buy their goods; and, secondly, to prevent their shop windows being blown in. In the New Cut, Lambeth (the market place for the poor of Lambeth), scarcely a shop was open during the afternoon. All tramway traffic, north and south of the Thames, ceased at eleven in the forenoon, and the river steam-boats could not run on account both of the snow-storm and the large masses of drift ice with which the river was covered from side to side. On all the lines of railway, main-line trains were sent out on their journeys to the country with two engines. Many trains which arrived in London during the afternoon and evening were similarly provided with two



EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD AT LAMBETH DURING THE STORM: TWO ROOMS IN PRINCES-SQUARE, LAMBETH.

locomotives. The streets were comparatively deserted, for most of the cab-masters called in their horses and vehicles, and on many of the omnibus routes, especially in South London, the order was given to the conductors at two o'clock to make the current journey the last one for the day.

From three o'clock to half-past four in the afternoon there was a partial cessation of wind and snow, but at five it again blew a gale from the S.E., driving the snow before it with great violence. In the Strand clouds of snow came from the streets abutting on its southern side. Scarcely a cab was to be seen in the streets, but there were some four-wheelers having two, and in a few cases three, horses yoked to them. A guinea or more was in some cases demanded by cabmen. At the doors of the West-End club-houses commissionaires and porters during the night were constantly blowing their whistles for cabs, but without response; and such "cabbies" as were about, after having put down a fare, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them. The evening found some of the liveliest streets in town comparatively deserted, theatres and other places of amusement being half empty—to judge from the fact that at the entrances, where hundreds are frequently to be counted waiting admission, there were only a few who braved the discomfort. There were other dangers in the shape of tiles, slates, and chimney-pots from the house-tops, and at least sixty persons were admitted to the London hospitals; which had more cases of broken limbs, dislocations, and wounds of various kinds than has been known for a long time.

The scene on the river, for some days past so choked up by ice as to necessitate a partial suspension of navigation, was remarkable, especially in the Pool, where hundreds of vessels of various kinds are always moored, besides numerous small craft. The morning tide, which, owing to the force of the gale, ran up very swiftly, brought immense masses of the drift ice to bear so strongly on the numerous tiers of coal-laden barges that in some cases they broke from their moorings and drifted up stream; others were swamped and capsized by the accumulation of water forced over them, while many small boats sank.

It was not until one o'clock that the hurricane caused the flood tide to flow with a velocity which foreboded danger, but soon after that fears were entertained that the water would overflow the wharves fronting along Bankside and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-road. At that time the tide had only reached 2 ft. below Trinity high-water mark at London Bridge. It was then running up at the rate of five knots an hour, and, owing to the frozen state of the water, the river was much swollen, especially at a quarter to three, when it rose at the rate of 4 ft. 8 in. per hour. At five minutes to three o'clock the frontage of the river at Bankside was inundated, and shortly after a lamentable scene was witnessed in Princes-square, Commercial-road, Stamford-street. At this spot, some hundreds of people reside in and near the square, which is very low. The water, carrying large blocks of ice, was seen rushing down from Messrs. Davey and Co.'s wharf, as well as from Roshier's Wharf. The tide, which was still running strongly, forced the water into the main thoroughfares, inundating the dwellings of the poorer classes. One of the sketches we have engraved shows the interior of two rooms, front and back, of a house in Princes-square, half-filled with dirty snow after the water had retired. At half-past three o'clock the tide had reached four feet above Trinity high-water mark at Blackfriars Bridge. Fortunately the landing-pier belonging to the Thames Conservancy had been removed. At four o'clock the flood had reached several of the main sewers in Waterloo-road. The destruction of property will amount to several thousand pounds sterling. The afternoon's tide was the highest ever recorded in the River Thames, reaching 4 ft. 10 in. above Trinity high-water mark.

The Woolwich Pier, lately erected, was much damaged by the force of the flood. The water rose in the dockyard eight inches higher than the highest records, and parts of the mast-houses were nearly three feet under water, the waves breaking against the doors and windows with threatening violence. The yard was inundated for a considerable distance inland. In the docks at North Woolwich and at the entrance from the river twenty-six barges were sunk, and two men were drowned. The Arsenal T pier was covered with water; and the town pier was submerged in like manner, the brow being nearly two feet under water. This pier, resting on three massive floating hulks, almost went adrift; the pier-head and waiting-rooms were carried away. Charlton pier was also rendered useless, and several passenger-steamers, unable to find a landing-place, had to put back to Blackwall. Many houses near the river in Lower Charlton were inundated, some of them to the depth of three or four feet. Woolwich Dockyard and Woolwich Arsenal were flooded to a great extent. The Government powder-magazines on Plumstead Marshes were also invaded by the overflowing tide, which swept in cataracts over the new wall. Two men were blown into the water from the Albert Docks and drowned.

The railways, on several of the lines south of London, were blocked up during the afternoon. On the Brighton and South Coast Railway, the 11.40 a.m. train for Portsmouth and the twelve o'clock train for Brighton were dispatched, but immediately afterwards the main line became blocked, and remained so all through the evening. During the afternoon a telegram was received from Horley, near Reigate, stating that between that place and the Three Bridges the snow on the line was four feet deep. It was found practicable to continue the local traffic at intervals, and season and return ticket holders were allowed to travel between Croydon, the Crystal Palace, and Victoria at their own risk. During the greater part of the day traffic between Redhill and Brighton was entirely stopped. Between London and Croydon, the trains took two or three hours to run, in spite of extra engine power. At Streatham the last train dispatched for Victoria, at seven o'clock in the evening, very soon got snowed up, and had to be dug out. The issue of tickets beyond Dorking was entirely suspended soon after five o'clock. In the South-Eastern Railway service there was a total stoppage in the afternoon of traffic on the main lines, with the exception of that to Greenwich, which continued for some hours. The night mail to Dover was dispatched via Redhill, but there were very few passengers. The mail from Dover, which was due at half-past five o'clock, did not get into Cannon-street Station until eleven o'clock. The Hastings train, which left there at 2.20 p.m., did not arrive in Cannon-street until 10.30 p.m. Owing to the telegraph wires having been broken, nothing was known of the state of the permanent way beyond Chislehurst. The greatest blocks to the local service after leaving Cannon-street occurred at Chelsea and New-cross, and there was likewise a serious stoppage between Woolwich and Deptford. The Maidstone Assizes should have been opened that day; but the Judges, Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Lindley, with most of the Bar, were snowed up at Shoreham, half-way from London.

Storms and floods have occurred in Portugal, and great destruction of property is reported.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

The great tempest of east wind and snow, on Tuesday last week, visited both shores of the Thames estuary, about Southend and Sheerness, with extreme violence; and it was felt equally at Yarmouth, Harwich, and Dover, and on the Channel coast and in the Solent, as far as Ryde. Some illustrations of its effects in those places are therefore added to the Sketches taken by our Artists the same day in London and the metropolitan suburbs, which occupy a large part of our Journal.

At Dover, before noon, the wind had risen to a hurricane, and, coming from the south-east, blew right into the harbour, doing great damage to the fishing craft. Three Dover luggers were smashed to atoms against the quays, their fragments blocking up the public street. At high water, a few minutes before one o'clock, the waves opposite the Esplanade were as high as the clock tower. The residence of the Mayor, Mr. Dickeson, fared badly, being near to an opening on the crescent, through which the sea rolled, carrying fences, asphalt, and large stones before it through to the Wellington Dock. The roof of the Mayor's house was partially stripped, and all the houses were flooded. The Marine Telegraph Company's stores were much damaged, and about fifty tons of coals, from Mr. Mowll's coal-dépôt, on the quayside, were swept into the harbour. Mr. Swanston, of the Lord Warden Hotel, profiting from past experience, had his doors and windows well guarded, and so escaped serious damage, but the space around the hotel presented an extraordinary aspect, the paving-stones being torn up and strewn in all directions. The Continental mail-steamers had stopped, the morning and noon boats being unable to start. The mail-boat from Calais arrived at the Admiralty Pier before daylight, and landed mails and passengers, but, being unable to get into the harbour, she ran back for Calais, where she arrived safely. The noon mail-boat from Calais left for Dover, but, finding the gale too much for her, ran for Boulogne, which she reached safely in the afternoon.

The injury done to the Admiralty Pier at Dover is very extensive. All the substantial iron gates at the entrance to the pier have been carried away, while not a vestige remains of the gate-house and telegraph-box. A great deal of damage has been done to the promenade of the pier, where huge masses of flag-stones, weighing not less than a ton, have been displaced and carried away by the sea.

In the harbour at Folkestone a large amount of damage was done to the shipping, especially the smaller craft. The stone parapet at the corner of the old pier was washed completely away, leaving a very large breach, and the water washed through into the harbour. The planking on the pier and railings were nearly all carried away.

Ryde suffered a serious loss. Two large colliers, the Havelock and the John Ward, were blown against the iron railway pier, quite recently erected, and carried away about 200 ft. of the structure. Telegraph posts were blown down, and there was little or no communication with other places in the Isle of Wight. In the roadstead at Weymouth, there was an American barge, which ran into one of the Weymouth and Channel Islands steamers, the Aquila, started her adrift, and she in turn carried away the entire length of a landing jetty, and made havoc with the quay wall. The Aquila sustained considerable injury. The South of Ireland steamer was compelled to put back into the harbour in a disabled state, after attempting to go to Cherbourg for safety.

At Yarmouth, four or five vessels were driven ashore, one a French vessel, the crew of which were lost; and the others, whose crews were saved by the life-boat, the steam-tugs, the shore boatmen, and the rocket apparatus. But there was some loss of life on that coast. When the storm was at its worst at Harwich, the Springwell life-boat attempted to go to the assistance of a wreck, the mast-head of which was alone visible, and to which, it was believed, sailors were clinging, but the heavy sea on the beach rendered it impossible to get the boat off. After several attempts it was resolved to take the life-boat to the Great Eastern Railway Pier and launch it, and proceed alone to the wreck, no steam-tug being available. Soon after starting, and whilst trying, under sail, to make headway against the heavy gale and tremendous sea, she was suddenly overwhelmed and capsized. Five of the Yarmouth life-boat men were drowned; their bodies were washed ashore, and they had a public funeral, attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Yarmouth. At Harwich, the same day, a gallant rescue was effected by a man named Stuart, at the height of the gale, by jumping overboard from the quay after a lad who had been blown into the water, and saving him.

At Gorleston, a brig, supposed to be the Rapid, of Whitby, was at anchor in the Ham all day. Towards the afternoon she drifted, and the crew were seen in the rigging. Rocket apparatus was set to work, but the crew seemed unable to avail themselves of the lines. The life-boat then made several efforts to reach her, but the sea at the bar was so heavy she could not get out. About five o'clock all hopes of saving the crew were abandoned, and there is no doubt they were lost.

A proof of the valuable work performed by the life-boats around our coasts is furnished by a list we have received from the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, showing that in the storms of last week no less than 143 lives were saved by the gallantry of the life-boat crews.

The gale was hardly less to be dreaded on the Essex and Kentish shores approaching the Nore. At Southend, a barge snapped her cable and drifted on to the breakwater, which it snapped down, and then drove on to the landing-pier, which had been already considerably damaged by two barges that were alongside driving underneath it. During the afternoon, a fourth barge broke away from her moorings and drifted on to the Promenade Pier, carrying away about forty feet of the planking. Two of these craft have since sunk, but the crews were safely landed. The damage is estimated at £2000. The wife and three children of the man at the pier-head, a mile and a quarter from land, were brought ashore in a small boat, which put off in a heavy sea, the boatmen being loudly cheered as they landed on the beach.

At Sheerness, the fury of the storm was greatly felt, and one of our Sketches shows what a scene it was there. At Gravesend thirty fishing-smacks were sunk, and ten or twelve barges lost, as well as the Customs' steam-launch, and that of the Surrey Dock Company. The Town Pier and the Terrace Pier were damaged. The swell of the tide was so great when the wind was at its highest that a large portion of the garden frontage of the Clarendon Hotel, with the trees and fences, was washed away. Mr. Neale, the proprietor, loses heavily, and his case is that of hundreds of others occupying exposed sites on the same side of the river, whose losses, in the form of landing-stages, embankments, boats, boat-houses, summer-houses, conservatories, trees, fences, and other descriptions of property, will make a total extremely great. There were a few collisions in the river, but the early suspension of traffic reduced the damages under this head. The movement of large vessels would have been unsafe to the last degree. It was deemed necessary to stop traffic across the stream. The Tilbury steamers ceased running at ten o'clock, and from that time communication with the opposite shore was practically at an end.

THE ICE AND SKATING.

Ice, in large quantities, has not unfrequently been seen on the Thames in London during winters of ordinary severity; but the intense frost which set in last week froze the water within a couple of days to an extent that rendered navigation difficult, and before the close of the week locomotion by water was impossible, so rapidly did the floes accumulate. From Westminster Bridge, as far as the tidal action reaches, the Thames has been almost covered with ice, gradually blocking the narrow arches of Vauxhall, Battersea, and Putney bridges, and threatening in some cases to stop the tide way. On Monday week, at the flood tide, the river at Chiswick was completely covered from the Middlesex to the Surrey shore, and although a similar occurrence had taken place in the two past winters, the rapidity with which the ice had accumulated was remarkable.

Covered in many parts with about two feet and a half of snow, the metropolitan parks were comparatively deserted on the day of the great storm, but there were enthusiastic skaters who braved the elements in Hyde Park, to enjoy their favourite sport. It was freezing more or less all the day. Skaters slid along before the wind without any personal exertion, but to get back to their starting-point was a feat of no little difficulty. Several men used pieces of canvas as sails, and these enabled them to scud rapidly before the wind. The remarks respecting the Serpentine apply to the Long Water, Kensington Gardens, except that the latter is much more protected from the wind, and of this many ladies took advantage, and skated in the midst of the snowstorm. The Round Pond, which, though close to Kensington Palace, is in a very bleak position—made more so by the wholesale cutting down of old trees—was little used by the public. On all these waters the icemen of the Royal Humane Society and the police-constables suffered much from the cold winds and the pelting snow. In St. James's Park, also, the men employed to clear away the snow from the ice of the ornamental water sometimes found themselves, with their barrows and other appliances, fairly blown away. Nevertheless, a great deal of good skating was enjoyed by Londoners, over these and other suitable pieces of water, throughout the past week. The scene at night on the Serpentine, with "Follow My Leader" by torchlight, was repeated with complete success, and is the present subject of one of our Illustrations.

On Saturday, the Prince of Wales had a skating party at Virginia Water. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Christian, Count Jaraczewski, and other gentlemen, quitted Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, about half-past twelve, the Prince of Wales driving Prince Christian in the Queen's sleigh, which had been sent from Windsor Castle with a pair of horses, while the remainder of the party occupied a light omnibus. With an outrider to pilot the route, the Prince drove at a brisk pace over the crisp snow. Although there was an absence of wind, the atmosphere was very cold. A group of ladies and gentlemen had assembled at Black Nest-gate, near the end of Virginia Water, where the party stopped, the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, with the visitors, walking at once to the lake, the ice upon which was mostly hidden by deep snow. A broad, winding rink, extending nearly a mile in length, from Black Nest to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, had been cleared for skating by a party of labourers. A few rough wooden forms and some Windsor chairs were all the preparations that had been made for the Prince's party, which now included Sir Reginald Cathcart, Count Jaraczewski, Colonel Teesdale, Lord and Lady Coke, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Mr. and Lady Hilda Higgins, Mrs. F. Sloane Stanley, Mr. C. Hall, and Colonel Stanley Clarke. It was nearly one o'clock when his Royal Highness reached Virginia Water. Throwing rugs and overcoats upon the forms and chairs, the Prince and the ladies and gentlemen with him availed themselves of the services of the labourers at hand, who adjusted their skates, and in a few moments his Royal Highness and the rest of the company were gliding swiftly backwards and forwards upon the ice. Occasionally the Prince and the gentlemen took out the ladies, whose evolutions were watched with much interest. Some Eton masters and students and several visitors mingled for a time with the skaters, but gradually the rink was cleared, and left to the enjoyment of the Prince and his friends. Then a game of hockey was arranged, in which the ladies took part, four chairs being utilised as goals. In this a great deal of skill was displayed by the skaters, the accidents being few and unimportant, only one lady coming momentarily to grief upon the ice. Hockey was continued till shortly after two o'clock, when the Prince of Wales and the rest of the party drove to Titnesh Park, and lunched with Sir Reginald and Lady Cathcart. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Virginia Water, skating and hockey being resumed and continued till evening, when the Prince drove back to Cumberland Lodge.

There was an agreeable public skating party at Twickenham, on the backwater of the Middlesex side by Eelpie Island, on Saturday, and a sheep was roasted whole upon the ice.

At the London Amateur Championship Meeting, on Saturday, Mr. Charles Crute won the gold medal and the title of Amateur Champion of the London District, Mr. Goodliffe securing the silver medal as second. The distance was a mile on the Elstree Reservoir. The open race was, of course, won by the champion, who failed to win a silver medal offered him to skate the mile, with three turns, in 3 min. 10 sec., only doing 3 min. 17 3-5th sec. Mr. H. Carter got the second prize.

At Birmingham, on Monday last, the National Skating Association brought off a one-mile match. Fourteen of the best Fen skaters, together with two Birmingham men, competed, and in the deciding course G. Fish Smart beat his brother Jarman very easily. The fastest time during the day was made by the champion—3 min. 21 1-5th sec.

At Norwich, on Tuesday, the Association skating-match previously appointed took place; the distance was one mile, with one turn. Fifteen competed. "Fish" Smart again won, beating Harrison very easily. Smart did the fastest time—namely, 3 min. 26 1-5 sec.—in his heat with Bone. Messrs. Stanley and Chamberlin were judges, Dr. Moxon was starter, and Mr. Digby official timekeeper.

Curling, another form of sport on the ice, has not been neglected. On Tuesday the annual match between the Crystal Palace and the London Scottish Clubs was played at Wimbledon, when the former was successful by nine shots. The winning rink, skipped by Mr. McCulloch, Gatton Park, Reigate, made the highest score and won the medal.

The annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel next Wednesday, Feb. 2.

In support of an institution for the benefit of the neighbouring colliers, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans gave last week a concert at Bestwood Hall. Those who took part in it were Lady Agnetta Montagu, Mrs. Montcrieff, Miss Wakefield, the Misses Storey, Mr. Bret-Harte, the Hon. F. Lawless, the Hon. Alec Yorke, Mr. Lionel Benson, Mr. William Fullerton, Mr. Underdown, and Mr. F. Schuster.

MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S MARRIAGE.

An impressive and beautiful ceremonial, at which 'he Prince of Wales was present, marked the celebration, on Wednesday last week, of the wedding between Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mdle. Marie Perugia. It took place at the Central Synagogue, in Great Portland-street, which was thronged with spectators waiting to see the arrival and departure of the wedding party. The foundation-stone of the Synagogue was laid about ten years ago by the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, the father of the bridegroom. It is a lofty building in Moresque style, and offered a remarkably fine *coup d'œil*; its walls ornamented in gold and neutral tints, the reading-desk of carved oak, and, farthest east, the rounded sanctuary with a carved oaken cabinet or ark. Here are deposited the scrolls of the Law, before which a red perpetual lamp swings by a brazen chain. Choice flowers decorated the entrance to the Synagogue; and the steps leading up to the ark were lined with palms and ferns, among which were set white azaleas, camellias, arum lilies, and the bright red bracts of *Poinsettia pulcherrima*. Messrs. Veitch had supplied no one else for a week in order to have flowers for the Rothschild marriage. The area, as well as the galleries, was occupied with ladies in bright costumes. Between the ark and the reading-desk stood the bridal canopy, or *chupa*, supported by four poles, and it was beneath this that the ceremony was solemnised. It represents the chamber of the bridegroom; and the word *chupa*, by which it is still known among the modern Jews, is that used by the Psalmist in speaking of the chamber of the bridegroom in the beautiful simile of the Sun, "which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." The Talmud mentions a usage of planting at the birth of a child a tree, from which, when the boy grew up and was married, the staves of the *chupa* were made.

The religious service, upon this occasion, was conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, A. Hast, and M. Keizer. The choir, selected from the choirs of the Central, the Great, and the New Synagogue, was conducted by Mr. J. Oppenheimer, choir-master of the Central Synagogue.

The nuptial ceremony began with the ordinary afternoon service, intoned by the Rev. M. Hast, the responses sung by the boyish voices of the choir. The Psalms were chanted in Hebrew; the prayer for the Royal family was said in English. At half-past two the bridal processions entered the synagogue, the bride's advancing by the right aisle, the bridegroom's by the left. As the bride passed into the Synagogue the ladies in the front rows cast in front of her basketfuls of white flowers. The bride and bridegroom advanced to the canopy, the bride still on the bridegroom's right.

Mdle. Perugia wore white satin trimmed with Mechlin lace, which made a charming *noeud* of lace in front. The train was of white satin and Mechlin point. Her veil was of white tulle, her bouquet small, and of rare white flowers. Her dress in front was set with little sprigs of orange-blossoms, sent from the south of France; and she wore the same sweet-scented blossom in her hair. Although the purity of jewels for the hair from the bridegroom was most admired among the presents of the bride, Mdle. Perugia wore no jewels in her hair or in her dress, and the whole wedding party was conspicuous by the absence of jewellery. The two young daughters of Sir Charles Fortes stood behind the bride; the two other bridesmaids, Mdle. Beatrice de Rothschild and Miss Luna Sassoon, placed themselves on the right. Their dresses were of the lightest shade of delicate blue, which sometimes looked a pale green by the artificial light. Their bouquets were of white azaleas and eucharis with red roses; they wore the bracelets given by the bridegroom, which are separately described. Two of the bridesmaids had white skirts trimmed with lace, the others were all in blue. They wore pretty hats of the Gainsborough type. The bridegroom had on his shoulders a silken scarf, in the border of which was woven a thread of blue. It was marked in his initials in gold, united by a true lover's knot, and had been presented to him by his bride. This *Talith*, or scarf of prayer, is always given by the bride to her bridegroom, and is accompanied, among the most orthodox, by the gift of a shroud, to serve the same purpose of a solemn reminder as the coffin at the Egyptian feast.

The bridegroom's "best man" was his only unmarried brother, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. Baron Arthur and Baron E. de Rothschild, M. Perugia, and M. Lambert placed themselves at the four corners of the canopy. Madame Perugia, the bride's mother, and M. G. Landauer, of Trieste, were supporters of the bride; and the supporters of the bridegroom were Baroness Alphonse and Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P.

The Prince of Wales, who was attended by Colonel Teesdale, occupied a seat just abreast of the canopy on the side of the bride and her supporters, sitting between Lord Rosebery and Lady de Rothschild, and opposite Mr. Arthur Sassoon and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon (sister of the bride).

The Rev. A. L. Green, the celebrant of the marriage, took up his position beneath the canopy, and as the bridal processions advanced the choir burst out into "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord; we bless you from the house of the Lord."

Then began the first part of the marriage ceremony, which represents the ancient betrothal. An initiatory prayer was said by the Rev. S. Lyons, after which the Rev. A. L. Green addressed in English the two who had come before him to be united, his words taking the form of a prayer. The minister gave the bridegroom and then the bride the wine of the sanctification to drink, and the choir sang, invoking blessings on the fortunate pair, and praising God "who sanctifieth his people Israel, by the ceremony of the nuptial canopy and the rite of wedlock." The bridegroom placed the ring upon his bride's finger, and said, in a loud voice, in Hebrew and English, "Behold, thou art consecrated to me with this ring, according to the law of Moses and Israel."

Then the second part of the ceremony, the formal marriage began. The marriage contract was read in Chaldaic, and the following abstract in English of the contract was also recited by Mr. Green:—

"On the fourth day of the week, the 19th day of the month Sherat, in the year 5641, A.M., corresponding to the 19th of January, 1881, the holy covenant of marriage was entered into, in London, between the bridegroom, Leopold de Rothschild, and his bride, Marie Perugia. The said bridegroom made the following declaration to his bride:— 'Be thou my wife according to the law of Moses and Israel. I faithfully promise that I will be a true husband unto thee. I will honour and cherish thee; I will work for thee; I will protect and support thee, and will provide all that is necessary for thy due sustenance, even as it becometh a Jewish husband to do. I also take upon myself all such further obligations for thy maintenance, during thy life-time, as are prescribed by our religious statute.' And the said bride

has plighted her troth unto him, in affection and in sincerity, and has thus taken upon herself the fulfilment of all the duties incumbent upon a Jewish wife. This covenant of marriage was duly executed and witnessed this day, according to the usage of Israel."

The seven blessings were said, and a prayer was offered up that in Jerusalem and in the cities of Judah there might speedily be heard again "the voice of joy and the voice of song; the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride."

And now the priest placed upon the floor a wine-glass, which the bridegroom, setting his heel firmly upon it, splintered into fragments. Different interpretations of this symbolical act have been suggested by learned men. The Hallelujah Chorus was sung, a little altered by Mr. Oppenheimer, by whom the music throughout was tastefully arranged (Mr. Ascher playing the harmonium), and the ceremony was over.

The bride and bridegroom ascended the steps of the reading-desk to sign the marriage register, the witnesses to which were the Prince of Wales and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. Before leaving the temple, the Prince of Wales inspected the scrolls of the law, manuscripts written on parchment with the greatest care, every letter being counted according to the Masoretic rules, which have kept the text of the Pentateuch uncorrupted for so many centuries. The scrolls are encased in mantles of costly material (a mantle presented by the Baroness de Rothschild, on the opening of the synagogue, in 1870, is one of its most precious possessions), and on the horns by which they opened are placed jewelled and ivory reading-pointers and large silver ornaments with little bells, which tinkle as the scrolls are carried out to be read or held up to the congregation while the priest proclaims that this is the authentic Law.

The wedding breakfast was given at 2, Albert-gate, the residence of Mr. Arthur Sassoon, brother-in-law of the bride. Music played as the guests assembled, and here again were charming decorations of exotic flowers. The bride-cake weighed 180 lbs., and was adorned with orange-blossoms and maidenhair ferns. The Prince of Wales, rising amid applause, gave "The Health of the Bride and Bridegroom" in a few cordial and friendly words. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild replied, and began by thanking, with much emotion, his Royal Highness for his kindness and condescension. Mr. de Rothschild added:—"I believe it is unusual to talk of oneself. But on an occasion like this one may be permitted to say a few words. I have enjoyed till now a happy life. I have had the kindest of fathers, the best of mothers, the dearest brothers and sisters. I will only hope that I shall make my dear wife as happy as I have been. I am sure, Sir, you will excuse me if I do not say more. Every word I have said was from my heart."



THE BRIDESMAIDS' BRACELET.

The bride-cake having been duly cut and sent round, Lord Beaconsfield proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness briefly returned thanks, speaking of his own long acquaintance with the Rothschild family, and his personal regard for them.

After a brief interval, the bride and bridegroom reappeared, the bride in a travelling dress of blue velvet and sleeves in blue velvet with white flowers, and with hat and muff to match. They entered their carriage amid a shower of rice, slippers, and good wishes. The honeymoon is passed at Ascot, where they will be near enough to participate in the festivities celebrated by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild on his eldest son's attainment of his religious majority (thirteen years).

Among those present at the ceremony were the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Hengelmüller, the Marquis de Sauture, Countess Howe, Countess Granville, Count Jaraczewski, Viscount Newport, M.P., Lord Dorchester, Lord Houghton, Lady Campbell, Lord Rowton, the Ladies Howard, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Baron James de Rothschild, Lady Jessel, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Bourke, Colonel the Hon. William Carington, M.P., and Mrs. Carington, the Hon. Frederick Cadogan and the Misses Cadogan (2), the Right Hon. Charles Colham Villiers, M.P., Captain the Hon. A. and Lady Violet Greville, Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Sir Rivers Wilson, Sir Henry Wolff, M.P., Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Du Cane, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Charles and Lady Forbes and Miss Forbes, Sir Albert Sassoon, Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, Major-General and Lady Blanche Morris, Colonel Keith Fraser, Major Snell, Captain Candy, Captain and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Percy Mitford, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. M. A. Goldsmid.

The wedding was celebrated by other festivities in London and Buckinghamshire. The Hon. Robert Grimston presided over one entertainment that evening, and Mr. Louis Davidson at another, held at the Langham and the Criterion respectively. Many telegrams of congratulation came from abroad. Gifts have been made to the poor in London, Trieste, and elsewhere.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' BRACELET.

At the wedding of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild with Mdle. Marie de Perugia the bridegroom presented each of the bridesmaids, therein named, with a gold *portebonheur* bracelet, of special and novel design. Its upper or outer part was formed of bands of rubies and diamonds, interlaced with each other; these gems were set in the shape of perforated French ciphers, one set making the name "Marie," and the other making "Leopold." The inside of the bracelet was inscribed with the names of the bride and bridegroom, and the date of the wedding. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild himself designed the bracelets, which were made, with many of the other wedding gifts, by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street.

The annual meeting in connection with the London Baptist Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, under the presidency of the Rev. T. V. Tymes, president. The chairman explained the working of the association, and addresses were also given by Dr. A. Landells and the Rev. W. G. Lewis.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PHENOMENA OF THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE FROM A VERY POWERFUL BATTERY.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., the honorary secretary, at the opening evening meeting of the season, on the 21st inst., exhibited and commented on some of the principal results of a series of experiments on the electric discharge, in which he had been engaged for the last six years with his friend, Dr. Hugo Müller. The source of electricity was a constant voltaic battery devised by themselves, in principle resembling that of Daniell, except that a solid electrolyte (insoluble in water or in a weak saline solution)—namely, chloride of silver, replaced the soluble sulphate of copper, so that no porous cell was needed. The metallic elements are a zinc rod and silver wire. The cells, 14,400 in number, are grouped in trays, and possess a potential considerably greater than any hitherto united in series. No action takes place till the circuit is closed, and the acting power of one battery has continued six years. To show the enormous power of this battery, Mr. De La Rue, by means of a condenser (equal to 6485 great Leyden jars) accumulated the electricity of 3240 cells, and by the discharge delagated 2½ inches of platinum wire one eightieth of an inch thick; the metal being scattered into a dust of metallic globules. He then sent the discharge through some vacuum tubes, and demonstrated that, like a jet of water which is not continuous, but composed of a series of drops, the electric discharge also is intermittent; the molecules of the luminous strata being held together by the balance of electric forces as the globules of water are by cohesive attraction. Photographs were exhibited showing that in the electric arc, at ordinary pressures, there is a resemblance to the discharge in vacuum tubes. A lightning flash a mile long could be produced from 243 batteries (or 3,500,000 cells), such as Mr. De La Rue's. Faraday proved that the quantity of electricity necessary to produce a powerful flash of lightning would result from the decomposition of a single grain of water. To illustrate the lightning discharge, experiments were made with a cascade, formed by a series of condensers and Gaston Planté's rheostat, and a spark an inch long was produced from only 1200 cells. The law of discharge between flat discs, spherical surfaces, and concentric cylinders was considered, and it was proved that air in any degree of attenuation is not a conductor; the discharge is always disruptive. By calculations based on experiments Mr. De La Rue demonstrated that the height of the maximum effect of the aurora borealis was probably about thirty-seven miles, and that at the height of eighty-one miles the light would be considerably less brilliant. He also demonstrated that the discharge from the electric terminals is longer from those of a paraboloid form than from points, and that the nature of the metal makes no difference, aluminium excepted. Photographs of the "streamer discharge," in a variety of beautiful spiral forms, were exhibited. The electric discharge in vacuum tubes, although apparently quite steady, is really pulsating; and the sudden expansion of gas in a bell jar, when connected with the electric battery, is followed by immediate contraction, when the connection is broken. The expansion was attributed to the scattering of the molecules by electrification, and not to heat. The entire change of colour in the strata in vacuum tubes, due to variation in the amount of electric current, was shown—thus, blue was changed to pink. The resemblance of the strata to the records of sound pulsation, and the complete change in the aspect of the strata produced by change in the amount of the current, were commented on, together with various other interesting points. Finally, vacuum tubes were shown with various gases, through which no currents could pass, except on making and breaking contact, in order that the audience might see the strata in all their beauty and witness the changes spoken of.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE BLOOD.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eleven lectures on the blood last Tuesday, the 25th inst. After commenting on the great interest of the subject, and referring to the statements that "the blood is the life" and "blood has life," he considered its condition in the living body as a fluid, and its changes when removed from it. In the fluid state it contains floating particles, which make it opaque, and which, under the microscope, appear like a network of threads. When received into a basin the blood becomes viscous, and gradually solid; and eventually clots are formed. The scarlet colour of blood is due to oxidation; thus, arterial blood is a bright red, from its having recently absorbed oxygen; while venous blood is a dark purple, from its loss of the gas. The Professor showed by experiments that the reaction of blood is alkaline, stating also that its odour differs in different animals, and that its peculiar taste is due to the presence of various salts, including common salt. Blood was shown to be heavier than water, and descriptions were given of methods adopted to separate the red and white corpuscles of the blood from the fluid termed plasma, which contains them; and the further separation of this plasma into the threadlike substance termed fibrin, and the liquid serum. The solidification of serum-albumin by heat was shown, as well as other properties of this interesting substance. The process for obtaining fibrin and serum by whipping blood was described and illustrated, and the changes in the blood by inflammation were described, together with other interesting facts.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., will on Friday next, Feb. 4, give a discourse on the Origin of Colonial Organisms.

PENSIONS FROM THE CIVIL LIST.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Queen has approved of the following pensions being granted from the Civil List:—

To Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, £200 a year, in recognition of his eminence as a naturalist.

Mrs. Rodgers, £75 a year, in recognition of the services of her late husband, the Rev. John Rodgers, in the cause of public elementary education.

Lady Duffus Hardy, £55 a year, in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted in 1879, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

Dr. Schmitz, £50 a year, in recognition of his services to classical education and literature.

Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at the Bridge House Hotel last Saturday evening. The latter, with regard to the position of labour in Parliament, said that, although he had always been in favour of the representation of labour in the House of Commons, now that he was a member of the House he was more strongly of the same opinion.



THE GREAT SNOWSTORM, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18: A TRAIN BLOCKED IN THE SNOW.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

The Right Honourable William John, Third Earl of Cottenham, Viscount Crowhurst, Baron Cottenham, and a Baronet, died on the 20th inst., at his residence, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was born Aug. 15, 1825, the second son of the distinguished Lord Chancellor, Charles Christopher, First Earl of Cottenham, by Caroline Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Wingfield-Baker; and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his brother, Charles Edward, second Earl, Feb. 18, 1863. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey. He married, Oct. 11, 1870, Theodosia-Selina, only daughter of Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart., and leaves two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Kenneth Charles Edward, Viscount Crowhurst, now fourth Earl of Cottenham, was born May 18, 1874.

LORD CAMOYS.

The Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Camoys, in the Peerage of England, died at the family seat, Stonor Park, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 18th inst. He was born Oct. 22, 1797, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, by Catherine, his wife, sister and coheir of Charles Robert Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, in the county of Lancaster; and was summoned to Parliament in the barony of Camoys, Sept. 14, 1839, her Majesty having been pleased to determine the abeyance of that ancient dignity in his favour. Camoys is one of the baronies by writ, which are heritable in the female as well as in the male line, and had been in abeyance from the time of Henry VI. The nobleman whose death we record was for a brief period (until unseated on petition) M.P. for Oxford, and held office for many years as a Lord in Waiting. He retired finally in 1874. He married, July 25, 1821, Frances, daughter of Mr. Peregrine Edward Towneley, of Towneley, Lancashire, and had three sons and nine daughters. Of the former, one only survives, the Hon. and Very Rev. Monsignor Edmund Stonor, Canon of St. John Lateran, at Rome. The title devolves on his Lordship's grandson, Francis Robert, now Lord Camoys, born Dec. 9, 1856, the eldest son of the late Hon. Francis Stonor (whose death occurred so recently as the 10th of this month), by Eliza, his wife, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

MR. MURRAY-GRAHAM.

John Murray-Graham, of Murrayshall, county Perth, J.P. and D.L., M.A., died suddenly on the 17th inst. He was born Oct. 15, 1809, the eldest son of Mr. Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall, whose grandfather, Patrick Graeme (granduncle of the famous Peninsular Commander, Thomas, Lord Lynedoch), married Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall (of the Stormont family). Mr. Murray-Graham having succeeded in 1859, under provisions of Lord Lynedoch's settlement, to a portion of the Balgowan estate, assumed his additional surname. He married, Nov. 22, 1853, Robina, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, but leaves no issue. He attained distinction by his review of English Literature and by his "Life of Lord Stair."

THE REV. DR. LLOYD.

The Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died at the Provost's House on the 17th inst. He was born April 16, 1800, the eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D. (also Provost from 1831 to 1837), by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Patrick M'Loughlin, Esq., of Dunshaughlin, and was in direct descent from the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, who went from Wales to Ireland about the year 1680, and settled at New Ross, in the county of Wexford. He was educated at the celebrated school of the Rev. William White, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1819 he obtained a scholarship, and a fellowship in 1824. In 1831 he was Professor of Natural Philosophy; in 1862 Vice-Provost, and Provost in 1867. In 1846 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1857 was President of the British Association. He published several scientific works, and his labours in the study of the magnetism of the earth, of meteorology, and of optics, contributed largely to the present advanced position of those sciences. The Provost married, July 14, 1840, Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. James Bulwer, Rector of Hungworth, Norfolk, but leaves no issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Marcia, Lady Ouseley, widow of Sir William Gore Ouseley, formerly H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary in Central America, and daughter of Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, on the 18th inst., at The Lawn, near Ealing.

Mr. Edward Askew Sotherton, the popular actor, so celebrated for his famous character, Lord Dunsinore, on the 20th inst., at his residence, 1, Vere-street, Cavendish-square. He was born at Liverpool, April 1, 1830.

Catherine Mary, Lady Melville, wife of Major-General Sir Peter Melville Melville, K.C.B., and daughter of the late John Robertson, Esq., of Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-six, at Grove-Hill, the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kemble.

Thomas Molyneux-Seel, Esq., of Huyton Hey, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., late Major 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, on the 16th inst., at his seat near Liverpool, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Unsworth, of Maghally Hall, in the county of Lancaster, by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Seel, of New Hall, and assumed by Royal license, July 12, 1815, the surnames and arms of Molyneux-Seel, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather. Mr. H. H. Molyneux-Seel, Major Molyneux-Seel's youngest son, is Richmond Herald.

A mine at Redruth, Cornwall, was on the 20th flooded, and eight persons were drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S G C (Humberstone).—We will endeavour to comply with your request as soon as we can search the file for the position you require.

ALPHA.—No doubt you are right as to the obscurity of the defence in the main variation of No. 1925, but we regard that quality as a merit rather than a defect in a problem. Do you not agree with us?

TRIAL (Glasgow).—We will refer to the game, and answer your question next week.

P A R (Singapore).—The two-move problem is marked for early insertion. You can procure types of a set of chessmen from W. Morgan, 22, Great Queen-street. We do not know the price.

G H T (Rajamundry).—Thanks for the Sui-mate problem. You shall have a report upon the first batch received from you next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from H Stebbing and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from E L G, J Noyes, E Bohnstedt, W M Curtis, J Tucker, G Neur (Florence), A G (Staines), H Stebbing, F E Purchas, John Perkins, James Atkinson, S G C (Humberstone), W A Clarke, and W F R (Swansea).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from H B, C L Hocking, Sidmouth, Shadforth, East Marden, C Edmundson, James Dobson, H H Noyes, C W Milson, W J Rudman, Nerina, R Gray, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, R Jagersoll, C Darragh, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, Elsie, C Oswald, L Batters, D Templeton, H Blacklock, W Warren, J W Kell, E P Shury, L Falcon, E Casella (Paris), C S Cox, R Jessop, G Fosbrooke, A Kentish Man, Lulu, S Farrant, B L Dyke, Otto Fulder, G L Mayne, Aaron Harper, G W Law, B L Dyke, A Karberg (Hamburg), E P Vulliamy, Frank Littleboy, Dr F St, H Stebbing, J H Symington, Theodor Amiro (Alexandria), F E Purchas, Triad, G A (Bouchurch), Alpha, "Gates-head-on-Tyne," R H Brooks, John Perkins, Norman Humbleton, and Ben Nevis.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1925.

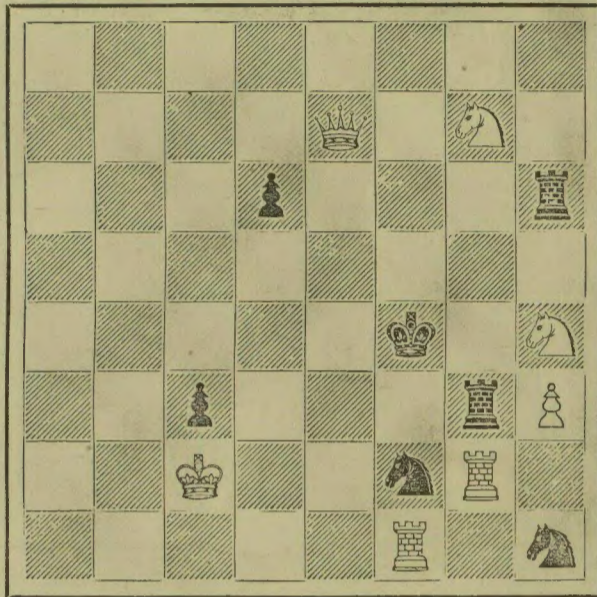
WHITE.
1. Kt to K 2nd
2. R to K R sq
3. B or either Kt mates.

BLACK.
K moves
K moves

PROBLEM No. 1928.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

It is only a few months since we announced the commencement of the Match by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta, and already one of the two games has been scored by the Liverpoolians. When a game of chess in which each side is given forty-eight hours for the consideration of every move is brought to an end on the sixteenth move, it might reasonably be inferred either that the defeated players have committed some gross blunder or that they are very much less skilful than their adversaries. It will be seen from the Game appended that Calcutta does not owe its defeat to any misadventure of an alarming kind, and it would obviously be unfair to pronounce judgment upon the skill of its representatives upon the evidence of a solitary game. So we shall content ourselves with noting that they wasted much valuable time in the acquisition of a Pawn, and seem throughout to have been intent upon their own designs, without giving much thought to the schemes of their adversaries. For the proposed continuation supplementary to the game we are indebted to Mr. Wright, the honorary secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Liverpool). BLACK (Calcutta).
1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd P to K 4th
3. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
4. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 5th
5. B to Kt 2nd Kt to Q 3rd
6. P to Q Kt 4th Q P takes P
7. B P takes P Kt takes P
8. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd Kt to R 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
11. Castles P takes P
12. P takes P B to Kt 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to B 2nd
14. B to B 2nd Kt to Q 2nd
15. B to R 4th P to K B 3rd
16. Kt to K 5th

At this point, Calcutta resigned, discerning, no doubt, that their game was past surgery. The following continuation was contemplated by the Liverpool players if Calcutta had taken the Knight.

An amusing Skirmish between the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW and an AMATEUR of Sheffield.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th Kt takes K P
5. Kt takes K B P Inferior to 5. B takes P (ch).
6. Castles Q to R 5th
6. Q to K 2nd is a stronger continuation;

A match between the Alexandra and the North London Chess Clubs was played on the 18th inst., eight players on each side. The North London won with a score of five games to the adversaries' three.

The French National Tournament for two prizes, presented by M. Grévy, the President of the Republic, was brought to a conclusion last week, and resulted in M. Rosenthal securing the first place and M. Clerc the second. M. A. de Rivière, who emerged from his retirement to enter this competition, followed the prizeholders in the score list.

The arrivals of live stock landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a large increase on the previous week; and as regards fresh meat there was a slight decrease, but quite up to the average of recent weeks.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Triennial Festival of the Royal General Dispensary, celebrated by a dinner last week at the Albion Tavern. Mr. J. Faulkner, the hon. secretary, announced subscriptions amounting to £300. The subscriptions included twenty guineas from the Clothworkers' Company, ten guineas from the Merchant Taylors' Company, ten guineas from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., and five guineas each from Mr. Sheriff Fowler, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, and Canon Liddon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 21, 1880) of Mr. James Henry Deakin, late of Moseley Park, Cheadle, Chester, who died on Sept. 23 last, has been proved at the Chester district registry by Mrs. Martha Deakin, the widow, James Henry Deakin, John Deakin, and Edward Deakin, the sons, and Samuel Goodwin, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500 and the wines and consumable stores at his residence, and, during life or widowhood, the use of his household furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriage, such pictures as she shall select, his residence Moseley Hall, and £1000 per annum; upon trust for his daughter, Ethel Newton Deakin, £40,000; to his executor, Mr. Goodwin, £300 per annum during the continuance of the trust; and an annuity to his brother John. Provision is made for the carrying on of his businesses of a spirit dealer and brewer by some of his sons for fifteen years after his decease for the benefit of his estate; and the residue of his real and personal property he gives to his six sons, James Henry, John, Edward, George William, Charles Frederick, and Ernest Newton. The deceased was Hon. Colonel of the 33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers and a magistrate for the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster. He was returned to Parliament in 1874 for Lancaster, in the Conservative interest, but was unseated on petition, and was succeeded in the representation by his eldest son.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1880) of Mr. Isaac Horton, late of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, provision merchant, who died on Nov. 15 last, was proved on the 13th ult. at the Birmingham district registry by William Horton, Joseph Horton, and Benjamin Horton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Horton, the wines, consumable stores, furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages at his residence, and £250, and for life, or widowhood, an annuity of £1000; upon trust for each of his daughters, £10,000; and for his son John and his children, £5000. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to all his sons (except John) in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1880) of Mr. Henry Bateman, late of No. 13, Canonbury-lane, Islington, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Helen Bateman, the widow, and Alfred George Bateman, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to his daughter, Mrs. Emily Jane Macpherson, and his son, Henry William Bateman; and he does not further provide for them, as they are already amply provided for by settlement; a communion service and box to the New Church Society, Devonshire-street, Islington; and his household furniture and effects to his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children by her.

The will (dated July 27, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 12, 1879) of Mr. John Simmonds, late of Godalming, Surrey, who died on Sept. 5 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Whately Simmonds, the son, Frederick Boyce Morten, the nephew, and Hugh Framingham Day, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Maria Simmonds, £300; and legacies to his executors and servants; upon trust for his daughters, Maria and Mrs. Anne Mary Day, £5000, and £5000 each additional on the death or second marriage of his wife; upon trust for his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Bartram, and his children, £5000; and a further £5000 on the death or second marriage of his wife; to his son Arthur, £5000, and £10,000 on the death or second marriage of his wife; and he leaves to his son, John Whately, his lordship or manor of Pulborough, and land and hereditaments at Rudgwick, charged with £500 per annum to his wife for life. The residue of his property is left upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his son, John Whately.

The will (dated June 16, 1876) of Major-General Charles James Dalton, Colonel Commandant of Royal Artillery, who died on Nov. 7 last at Percy House, Twickenham Park, was proved on the 10th ult. by James Charles Cleghorn and William Charles Trevor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves a legacy to his daughter, Maria, also legacies to relatives and friends, and the residue of his property to his three children, James Cecil, Charles, and Maria in equal shares.

The will (dated May 16, 1863) of Mr. John Gardiner, formerly of Southmolton-street, Hanover-square, wine merchant, but late of No. 8, Cambridge-gardens, Richmond, who died on Nov. 11 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by William Dundas Gardiner, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Anna Curtis Gardiner, his household furniture and effects; to his brother Charles William, £500; to his sister Emma, £200; to his executor, nineteen guineas; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children. In default of children, the residue is to go to his next of kin.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1875) of the Rev. John Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by William Power and Robert Power, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths to his niece and goddaughter, Sarah Ellen Fowler, £100; and the residue of his estate between his said brothers and his sisters, Mrs. Fanny Fowler and Miss Ellen Power.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1861) with a codicil (dated Nov. 6, 1880) of Miss Elizabeth Strean Coulson, formerly of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, but late of the Hotel de Rivoli, Paris, who died on Nov. 9 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by William Day and James Ward, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix desires to be buried in the Cemetery of Père Lachaise with her parents, and directs her executors to expend £4000 in the erection of a handsome marble monument over their remains. She bequeaths £600 to the Society for the Protection of Animals, Paris; £800 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London; and an annuity for taking care of her two favourite horses (which are not to be used after her decease), and her two pet dogs. Looking at the date of the will in which this latter bequest occurs, it is probable that it has lapsed, as, doubtless, the animals named are long since dead. There are other legacies, and the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves upon trust to found an Academy of Music in Dublin, where the sons and daughters of respectable Irish parents possessing natural musical talent may be taught instrumental music, particularly the pianoforte.

[With reference to the will of Mr. J. F. Franks, reported last week, we understand that the Misterton Hall Estate, in which the deceased had only a life interest, has devolved, under the will of his father, the late Mr. Jacob Henry Franks, to Mr. Henry Franks Waring, the last-named testator's grandson.]

THE RISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED and OTHERS, VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

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"Whatever may be the climatic conditions, the human body stands at all times, and under all circumstances, in need of some agent that will as thoroughly disinfect all its pores and arteries against the liability to epidemic diseases as the disinfectants of sanitation purge the sewers of a populous town. At the same time, such are the special therapeutical properties of the FRUIT SALT that a tone is given to the system, the strength is fortified, and the spirits exhilarated.

"With the temperature upwards of 100 deg. in the shade, and the system consequently unstrung through fatiguing occupation, exercise, or study, a saline of the character like that prepared by Mr. Eno is a boon the value of which is scarcely to be estimated by those who have never lived under similar climatic conditions. In cases where the liability to attack from jungle, marsh, and yellow fever exists to an alarming degree, the daily use of the FRUIT SALT will be found a thoroughly effective preventive.

"Speaking more generally, it may be said that the use of the preparation has a marked effect in improving the general health of persons of scrofulic habit, as well as of those who are liable to epileptic affections. In the latter case attacks may be warded off by the patient taking a full dose of the saline in a tumbler of cold water immediately upon feeling unwell, while persons suffering from nervous and dyspeptic headaches should take a spoonful in about half the quantity of water. Mention has been made of the mode of applying the remedy prepared by Mr. Eno for use in regard to these two classes of disorders with the view of showing the extreme simplicity of the mode of action, no less than that of the agent employed.

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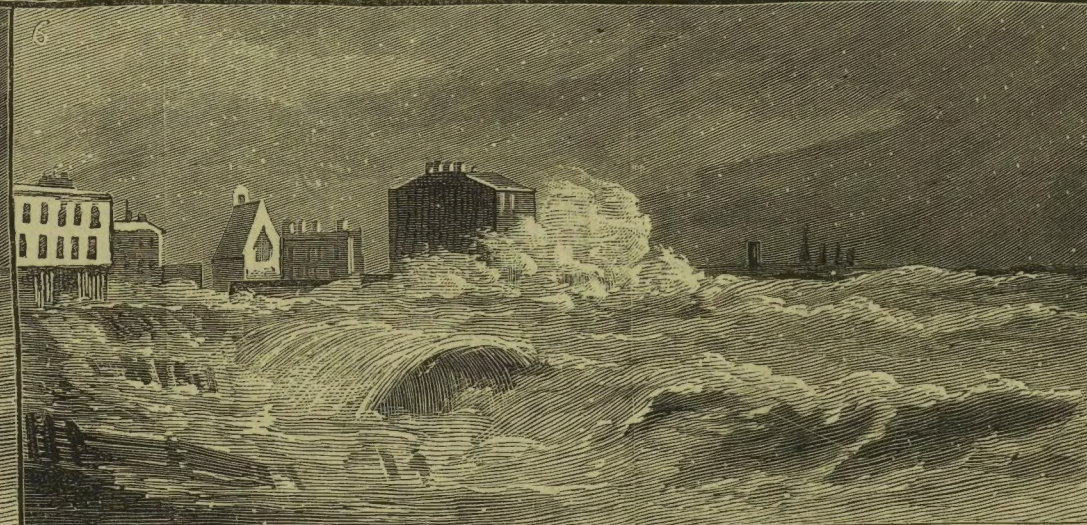
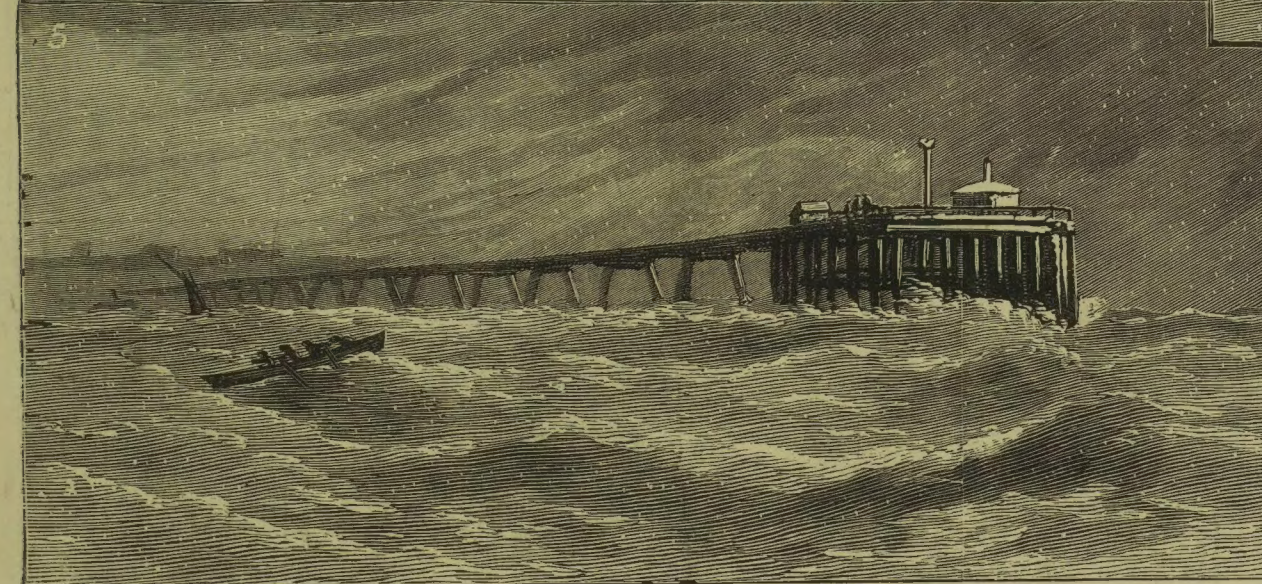
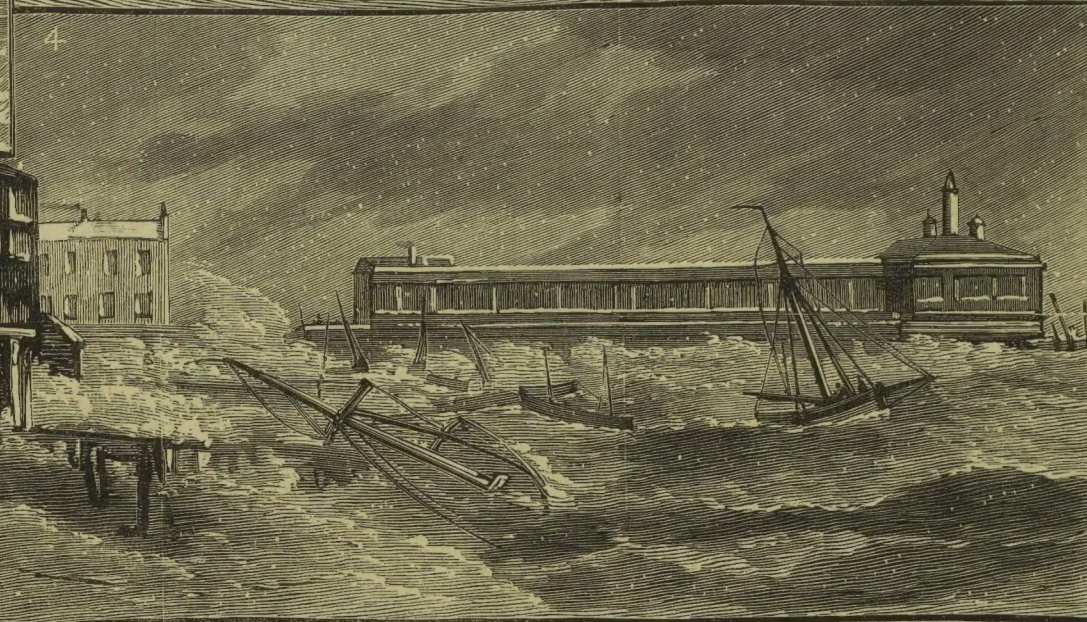
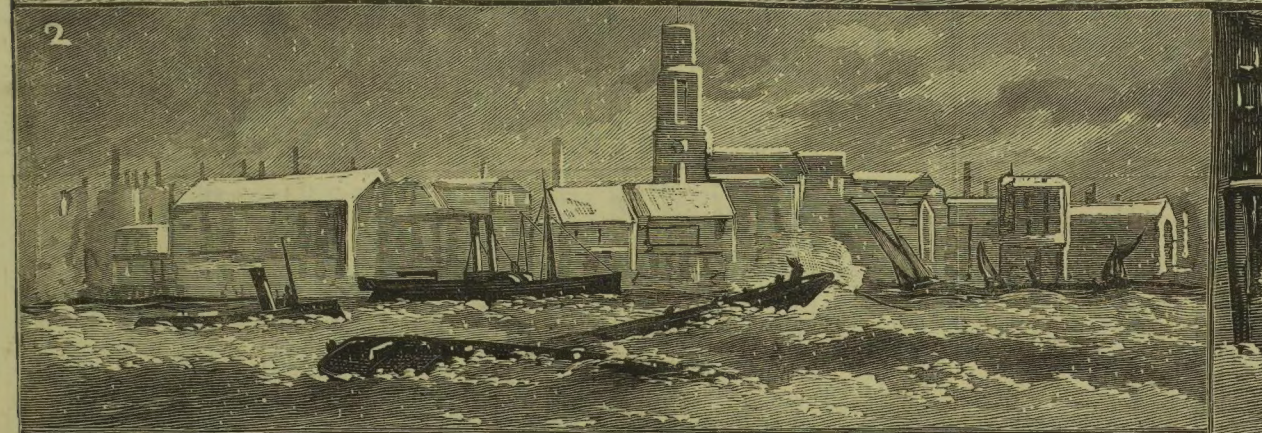
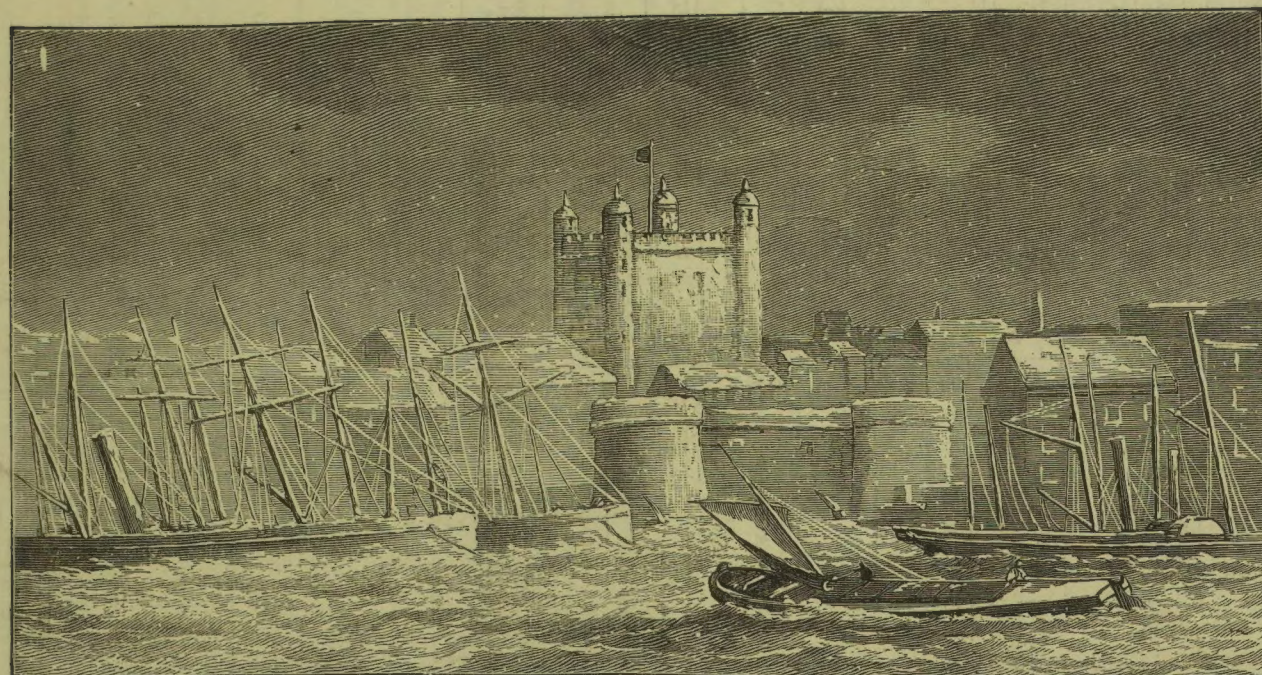
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